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IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Particulars of the Approaching Attack on Canton—Strength and Disposition of the Attacking Force—Conference at Macao of the English, French and American Representatives—Policy of Mr. Reed—United States Ships-of-War in China Waters.

From our Own Correspondent.

U. S. Flag-Ship San Jacinto, Hong Kong, }
Friday, Nov. 27, 1857. }

The attack on Canton—which it was supposed would have been commenced on the 17th inst.—has, for various reasons, been deferred, and is now expected to take place about the 1st of next month. The principal reason for delaying it is that there is now being held, at Macao, a conference of the several representatives of the United States, English, French, Dutch and Spanish Governments, the result of whose deliberations Admiral Seymour waits upon. In the meantime, the Admiral is congregating his forces on the river, between the Bogue Forts and Canton, and has now a force of about thirty vessels, stationed as above stated. He himself is now at the Second Bar, about two miles below Whampoa, this being the highest point on the river that his flag-ship, the *Calcutta*, is able to reach. During his operations at Canton, his flag-ship will be transferred to the *Coromandel*—a small steamer. Owing to the fact that Yeh has numerous spies in and around Hong Kong, Admiral Seymour carefully avoids giving publicity to his intended operations. Until active operations before Canton commence, I shall be able to furnish you with but little news.

Rumor has it here that Mr. Reed has been influenced to act in a way which may not meet with the approval of his Government,—in other words, that the result of his mission here will be a further involvement of the United States into a coöparation with the English in carrying on a war with the Chinese. This is a voice from Macao—a rumor from the conference of diplomats in session there; for its truth I will not vouch, but this much I will say, that in this country—where things go by opposites—rumor is oftener right than wrong. One thing I do know, viz., that great influences are being brought to bear upon our Commissioner to make him act in consonance with the Powers who are at variance with the Chinese. American merchants, and those denominating themselves Americans—I mean those gentry, who are a very numerous class, who become naturalized Americans to have the protection of a powerful flag and of a great maritime nation to assist and protect them in their opium smuggling and coolie-stealing speculations—are constantly on Mr. Reed's track, urging on him the necessity of coöperation with the English. Their reason for so doing—their urgency in advocating hostilities with the Chinese—is satisfactorily accounted for, as we shall see. Enormous claims for property destroyed at Canton and Whampoa have been brought in against the Chinese Government by these gentry. These claims include—besides a five-fold value put on the property destroyed—*what their probable profits would have been had not there been a state of war existing here.* As an instance—the English have a claim of $25,000,000 for property destroyed at Canton, where $1,500,000 would amply cover the whole loss. That you may not mistake the figures, I repeat it—twenty-five millions claim, to one million and five hundred thousand loss. American claims are in proportion. Large fortunes will be made by many parties on their claims for paltry property destroyed. I trust that our Government will appoint a Commissioner of Claims specially for investigating this business.

Since writing the above, I am enabled to give you the following additional news: The English forces are being gathered together near Wangtung, below Whampoa. It is now confidently expected that the attack will be made on Canton about the 1st of December. The occasion of the delay until that date is that Admiral Seymour awaits the arrival of Colonel Holloway, Commander-in-Chief of the English Marine forces in China, with an additional force of marines, who is expected now daily. The force which will be congregated before Canton, will be as follows: Royal Marines, 3,000; Blue Jackets, 3,000; Royal Artillery, a portion of the 59th Regiment now stationed here, together with a French force of about 500 Marines. There will be also 13 men-of-war carrying an aggregate of 160 guns, and 20 gun-boats, each carrying from two to five guns of heavy calibre. Large as this force is, it is none too large if we may credit rumors which reach us from Canton of the contemplated resistance of the Chinese. They will renew on a much larger scale than heretofore their attempts to burn and blow up the British vessels by means of fire-rafts. We shall see what we shall see.

The American ship *Intrepid* arrived here on the 24th, having on board 90 Crimean soldiers which she had rescued from the wreck of the British ship *Waverly*, which left Shanghae with a cargo of 600 soldiers, bound for Swatow. The larger portion of the soldiers were rescued by some vessel whose name was unknown to the survivors, picked up by the *Intrepid*, which vessel was commanded by Capt. Gardner, and was *en route* for New-York.

The disposition of the U. S. East India Squadron is as follows: *San Jacinto*, *Minnesota* and *Levant* at Hong Kong. The *Portsmouth* is at Macao, having been detained to carry Mr. Reed there. *Ostendos comeatibus.* By the mail of the 24th last the *Levant* received her orders to return to the States, for which she will probably start about the 10th of next month. Yours, Dani.

Staten Island Enjoyments.—The Staten Islanders this Winter have not only enjoyed the freedom of navigation on the Bay, which the mild and open season has insured against ice and storms, but they are unusually "jolly" at home. The old Staten Island Historical Society have supplied weekly free lectures, alternately, at Factoryville and Port Richmond. The New-Brighton Lecture Society are supplying a free lecture every Tuesday evening at Belmont Hall. The Tompkinsville Young Men's Association are doing the same for the Quarantine neighborhood. On Wednesday evening last the Clifton people were favored with a beautifully arranged and decidedly successful concert, vocal and instrumental, at the new Catholic Church of St. Mary's. The artists were all generous volunteers from the City—Countess Bienville and the Misses Gillie; Signos Raveda, Villanova, Simpson, &c. Father Louis was made the Almoner of the fund thus raised. And on Wednesday next, Clifton, Tompkinsville and the North Shore unite at a grand charity ball, at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, Mr. Blancard having consented to open the establishment, "for this night only," on account of the good cause to which the net proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted.

The Land Reformers.—The Executive Committee of the Land Reform Association met on Wednesday evening, at No. 454 Broadway.

John Commerford, the President, read a letter from the President of the United States, in reply to a communication from the Association to him proposing a plan of building the Pacific Railroad. Letters were also read from Hon. United States Senator Andrew Johnson, William H. Jaques, of Rahway, N. J.; and Francis Gallagher, of Baltimore.

Public documents were received from Mr. Johnson, of the Senate, includiug his "Homestead Bill," which was read and subjected to the criticism of the Committee.

The Secretary, Benj. Price, Esq., reported that petitions have been forwarded to Senator Johnson and Hon. John Kelly since the last meeting. After making further arrangements for the further canvass of the City for signatures to the Land Reform petitions, the Committee adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

SAFETY OF THE ARIEL.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM INDIA.

COMPLETION OF THE LEVIATHAN'S LAUNCH.

Interesting Financial News.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Discount Rates.

Consols Unchanged—Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Drooping.

Halifax, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang, left Liverpool at 10:20 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant. Called off Cork on the morning of Sunday, the 17th, and took in the mails and sixty-six passengers of the disabled ship *Ariel*, proceeded about noon of the same day, and arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning.

The *Canada* reports having spoken the following named vessels: on the 16th, the American ship *Saranak*, bound out; the British ship *Sea Snake*, and the steamship *Persia*, bound in.

The *Canada* threw over a despatch for the Associated Press of New-York, when about ninety miles off Cape Race. She did not go nearer that point.

The Agent of the Associated Press is indebted to the kindness of A. L. Holley, Esq., who came passenger by the *Canada*, for the subjoined particulars relative to the disaster to the *Ariel*.

The *Ariel*, with 96 passengers, the mails and a heavy freight, left Bremen Dec. 27, and Cowes, Dec. 29. She experienced strong westerly gales, which gradually increased, until Jan. 6, when at 9 P. M., in lat. 50° North, lon. 29° West, she broke her starboard shaft, just outside of the ship. She was hove to, under drag and storm sails, and on the morning of the 7th it was found that her port wheel could be worked. The ship was then put about east, and moved at the rate of eight knots an hour. She shipped several tremendous seas and broke her fore-yard, when she was again laid to, until the morning of the 9th. She succeeded in sighting Cape Clear on the morning of the 14th, and reached Queenstown about noon the next day.

The ship *Oxford*, of Westford, Maine, was abandoned at sea in November, in a very leaky condition. Capt. Minott and her crew were picked up and taken to Gibraltar by the American ship *Mary and Martha*.

The *Leviathan* has been pushed to within half a dozen feet of the extremity of the launching ways. She would remain in that position until the prevailing Spring tides were over, when she would be pushed off the ways, and so await the high tides of January to float her.

Reform meetings were being extensively held both in London and the Provinces. The Chartists were taking part in them.

Brigadier Inglis had been promoted to the rank of Major General, for his gallant defence of Lucknow.

On the 14th inst. the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 5 ℔ cent., being the lowest point touched for fifteen months. It was anticipated that a further reduction would take place in a week or two. The discount houses have reduced the rates of allowance at call from 4½ to 3½ ℔ cent. The Joint Stock Bank has reduced the rate for deposit to 3 ℔ cent. This action of the Bank imparted firmness to the Stock Market. Choice paper was regotiated in the discount market at 3½@4 ℔ cent.

B. C. T. Gray & Sons, in London, in the Canadian Trade, have suspended for about £30,000; also, Bishop & Gessing, wholesale stationers, for about $50,000.

FRANCE.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated the evening of the 14th, says: "The Emperor was fired at this evening, at 9½ o'clock, while entering the Italian Opera House in Rue Lepellier. Some persons in the street were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people at the door of the Opera House, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He remained till the end of the opera. On his return, at midnight, he was hailed with enthusiastic cheers by the multitude, who were waiting in the streets to greet him."

The *Moniteur* of the 16th says: "On their majesties' arrival at the opera, three explosions, coming from hollow projectiles, were heard. A considerable number of persons, who were stationed before the theatre, including some soldiers of the escort, were wounded, two of them mortally. The hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile, and General Roguet, Aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was slightly wounded in the neck. Two footmen were also wounded. One of the horses attached to the Emperor's carriage was killed, and the carriage itself was broken by the projectiles."

The latest dispatches say that 60 persons were wounded and three killed by the projectiles thrown at the carriage. The conspirators are Italians, and many arrests have been made. The Emperor and Empress suffered nothing from the event, and on the following day they attended solemn mass, accompanied by the Ministers of State.

A letter from Marseilles reports that the American ship *Adriatic*, which was confiscated by the French Court of Appeals on account of her collision with the steamer *Lyonnais*, had made her escape from detention at that port, and put to sea on the night of the 8th of January. A French war steamer went in pursuit, without effect. It was feared that serious diplomatic complications may arise on this case.

It is said that the question of the Danubian Principalities is now so complicated that no day can be fixed for the meeting of the Paris Conference.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a loss of over eleven million francs in cash held in Paris, and a gain of twenty-seven millions in the country branches.

INDIA.

The weekly mail from Bombay, with dates of the 24th of December, had reached Alexandria. It contained nothing from Oude or Cawnpore, owing, it is presumed, to the continued interruption of the mail between Calcutta and Bombay.

The garrison at Futtepore was pressed by the insurgents, and they had abandoned part of their entrenchments, and taken up another and more secure position. A column from Delhi, under Colonel Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Genowree, and defeated them, killing 150 and taking three of their four guns. Three British officers were killed and one wounded.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Jubbelpore were attacked on the 29th of November, without decisive results. Reinforcements were advancing to Jubbelpore.

The Rajah of Aamjheer and his Minister had been tried and sentenced to death. The Minister was hanged, but the sentence against the Rajah awaited the confirmation of the Governor-General.

Other executions had also taken place.

The Punjaub, Scinde and Bombay were all quiet.

No further rebel depredations were reported, and quiet generally prevailed.

At Bombay the import market was generally lower. Cotton had declined. Exchange was 2s. 2½d.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid of the 14th says that the Spanish Ministry tendered their resignations in consequence of the nomination of Bravo Murillo. Their resignations had not been accepted. The Cabinet would remain in office if the Queen would consent to dissolve the Cortes.

The Queen in her speech to the Cortes in regard to the Mexican quarrel, merely remarks that she has accepted the mediation of France and England as a proof of the spirit of conciliation which animates her, but that under any circumstances the honor and reputation of Spain shall be preserved intact.

A dispatch from Madrid, dated Friday, the 15th, reports the acceptance of the resignations of the Ministers, and the formation of a new Cabinet as follows: President of the Council, Isturitz; Minister of Finance, Ocana; Minister of Justice, Boz; Minister of the Interior, Diez; Minister of Marine, Guesada; Minister of War, Espeleta.

ITALY.

M. Mazzini had published an article of eight columns in the *Italia del Popolo*, addressed to the "Men of Action," in which he tells them that to conspire is not a right but a duty.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet was opened on the 12th. The opening speech was read by Baron Manteuffel. It refers to the illness of the King, and expresses a confident hope of his speedy recovery. It rejoices at the approaching matrimonial alliance between Prussia and England. It refers to the Danish-Holstein question, and says that Prussia and Austria are resolved, in union with all the other Governments of Federal Germany, to insist on the vindication of German rights and interests. The allusion to the Danish question produced loud and unanimous applause. It also alluded to the Government measures to mitigate the effects of the recent panic.

RUSSIA.

The nobles of the district of Nijni Novgorod, following the examples of those of Lithnia and St. Petersburg, had asked the Emperor's permission to enfranchise their serfs, and the Emperor had granted the request.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, under date Nov. 28, says: "Mr. Reed, the the American Commissioner, remained on board the frigate *Minnesota*, carefully avoiding any entangling alliances. He says that the *Minnesota*, from her great size, would prove almost useless for warlike purposes in China." The same letter predicts that the British would have possession of Canton before the end of the year; and that free and unrestricted intercourse with China would be demanded.

The Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

Paris, Friday Evening.

Four Italians, among whom are Counts Orsini and Pierre, have been arrested. Many other arrests have been made. There are five persons dead and fifty or sixty wounded by the explosion.

The Emperor and Empress drove out to-day in an open caleche, without escort, through the streets of Paris. They were enthusiastically cheered by the people. This morning the Emperor visited eight of the sufferers at the Hospital.

Paris, Saturday Morning.—In addition to the foregoing particulars, it is ascertained that five minutes before the attempt M. Pietri had arrested, close to the opera, an exile of the year 1852, who had removed to Paris under a false name. On his person were found a grenade, a revolver, and a poignard.

The police of Paris were forewarned by the Belgian police, on Thursday, of an intended attempt at assassination. Of the sixty-four persons who were wounded, eleven are in a dangerous condition. Some of them have been removed to the prison at Mazas. Arrests are multiplying hourly.

FINANCIAL.

THE LOAN FOR INDIA.

The *Times* says that an impression seems to be entertained that the amount of this loan, instead of being limited to six or eight millions, will be as much as ten million pounds.

From the Times City Article.

The attempted assassination of the Emperor Napoleon caused flatness in the funds to-day. The Stock Exchange rate for advances remains at 3 ℔ cent. At the Bank, to-day, applications were rather more numerous. In foreign exchanges this afternoon, the rates were generally slightly lower than at last post. About £160,000 in gold, was taken to the Bank to-day: £100,600 Australian; by the *Teviot*, and the remainder Russian.

From the Daily News City article.

The decline in the Funds to-day was chiefly caused by the attempt on the Emperor Napoleon's life. There are no new features to notice in the Money markets.

ercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 35,000 bales, including 1,400 on speculation, and 4,000 for export. Fair and Middling qualities had declined ⅛d., while the lower grades were less affected, owing to scarcity. The sales of Fridry were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling do., 6⅞d.; Fair Mobiles, 6⅝d.; Middling do., 6 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6½d.; Middling do., 6¼d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally dull, with a declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull, and prices barely maintained. Western Canal, 23s.@23s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s., and 25s. for choice from New-Orleans. Wheat very dull and 2d. lower than on Tuesday. Red, 6s.@6s. 4d. for Western, and 7s.@7s. 3d. for choice, owing to scarcity; White, 7s.@7s. 7d.; and 7s. 9d.@8s. for choice. Corn dull but steady. Mixed and Yellow, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d.; White, 36s. for new, and 37s. for old.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Beef steady, with an improved demand. Pork dull. Bacon quiet; old nominal. Lard steady but quiet. Tallow—quotations were barely maintained, but the market closed firmer. Butchers,

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Broker's* and other Circulars report Ashes steady, with a good business, at 32s. 9d.@33s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d.@32s. for Pearls. Sugar in improved demand, but quotations barely maintained. Coffee firm. Rice in little inquiry, and prices weak—Carolina, 17s.@18s. 6d. Tea active—Congou, 1s. 1½d. Resin steady—Common, 3s. 11d.; Fine, 16s. Cod Oil, £27 10s.@£28. Seal Oil unchanged. Sperm Oil scarce, and would fetch £2@£3 ℔ ton higher prices. Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s. 6d.@31s. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 32s.@32s. 6d. Bark steady—Philadelphia, 8s. 9d.@9s.; Baltimore, 7s.@7s. 6d. Clover Seed in good demand, at 50s.@51s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount to 5 ℔ cent. Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Money plentiful below the Bank rates. Consols for Money, 94⅝@94¾, and for account 94¾@94⅞. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £714,000. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¼d. Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Baring Brothers state the business small, but prices firm and all qualities slightly advanced:

United States Sixes, 1867–8	104@105
United States Sixes Bonds, 1868	104@105
Massachusets 5s, Bonds	99
Maryland 5s, Bonds	90
Pennsylvania 5s	73
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	81½ ex. dividend.
Virginia 6s, 1886	81@83
Virginia 5s, 1888	83
Pennsylvania Central 6s, first mortgage	85
Pennsylvania Central 6s, second mortgage	84@86
New-York Central 7s	90@92
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	72
Illinois Central Bank Shares	6 discount.
Illinois Central Bonds	82@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	86@89

Messrs. Bell & Co. report the market quiet but slightly dearer:

United States 6s, 1867-8	104@ —
United States Bonds, 1868	102@104
Maryland 5s, Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 73 ex-dividend.
Virginia 6s, 1886	79@ 81
Virginia 5s, 1888	80@ 82
Illinois Central Shares	7@5 discount.
Ill. Cen. Freeld. Bds., and Bds. of 1875	82@ 84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	88@ 90
Michigan Central Shares	55@ 60
New-York Central Shares	73@ 75
New-York Central 6s	83@ 85
New-York Central 7s	91@ 92½
Erie Stock	19@ 20
Erie 7s, Convertibles	40@ 42
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	72@ 73
Erie Sinking Fund	45@ 50
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	81@ —

The London papers report the business of the 14th as only in Illinois Central Shares at 6 discount.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. quote Breadstuffs dull. Wheat dull, and English 1s.@2s. lower; White American, 46s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@45s.; Flour—24s.@25s. Iron firm, at £6 5s.@£6 10s. Pig Iron steady, at 55s.@55s. 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee advanced 1s.@2s., chiefly on fine qualities, and firm. Sperm Oil in better demand, at £75@£76. Linseed Oil steady, at 30s. Rice dull. Saltpetre unchanged. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. 1¾d. Tallow quiet; Petersburg, 53s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 34s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending Jan. 12.

Cotton tends downward. Sales of the week 5,500 bales. Stock 87,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 95 francs. Breadstuffs quiet. Ashes quiet. Coffee buoyant. Oils unchanged. Provisions dull. Rice nominal. Sugar buoyant. Tallow slightly higher. Lard dull. Whalebone neglected.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods and yarns, and prices were barely supported.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Army Bill.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Amount of Revenue Collected in the Last Six Years—Mr. Douglas and the Minnesota Bill, &c.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the resolution of Senator Wilson, has communicated to the Senate a statement showing the amounts of revenue collected during the six years to June last, together with the expenses and number of employes. The total amount is $355,500,000, and the expense of collection was $21,752,000. In 1852 the number of employes were 2,530, and in 1853 3,088.

Governor Wise has postponed for the present his contemplated letter on Kansas, for the perusal of which much anxiety is manifested.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, who occupied the Chair in the Committee of the Whole Union in the House to-day, gave the floor to three of the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution.

A member who desired to be heard on the other side of the question, contended that he was entitled to the floor in preference to Mr. Sherman, but did not persevere in his point after Mr. Davis announced that he acted honestly in assigning the floor to Mr. Sherman. Much confusion during the proceedings.

Mr. Douglas in vain tried in the Senate to-day to have the bill for the admission of Minnesota considered, and at that period the Senate adjourned till Monday by a two-third majority.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Foot introduced a proposition as an amendment to Mr. Davis' Pacific Railroad Bill, in case that of the majority of the Select Committee shall fail. The latter bill had his concurrence in the Committee, but if it was defeated he wished to add a clause for a northern route to the bill of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis said that his bill did not specify any route.

Mr. Foot remarked that he did not intend it as antagonistic to Mr. Davis' bill, but as additional, so as to have two routes—northern and southern.

Mr. Slidell, from the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Banking system of the District of Columbia, reported a bill to prohibit the issue of Bank notes by corporations, association or individuals, and to prevent Bank notes of a less denomination than $50 from being issued within the District of Columbia by corportions located beyond its limits. The bill was made the special order for the second Tuesday in February.

Mr. Slidell also reported a resolution that the Committee deem it inexpedient to authorize the establishment, either by general or special laws, of banks of issue within the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law creating the Lighthouse Board.

Mr. Hale rose to make a statement of facts, saying in his remarks the other day on the Army bill, he called attention to the expenses of the Army, which were annually increasing, and he noticed his statements had been made the subject of editorial comment in a newspaper called the Washington *Union*, which he believed was the organ of the Administration, the Supreme Court, and the Lecompton Constitution. [Laughter.] He read an extract from that paper, and said that the editor went on in a column of twaddle, which he supposed was intended for wit, but which would have to be explained before anybody could see where the joke was, and had concluded by saying that the "Senator had made a slight mistake of five millions." Mr. Hale then read extracts from documents in support of his former statement, to show expenses for the Army fortifications and Military Academy were put down at nearly nineteen and a-half millions, and the deficiency asked for by Quartermaster-General Jessup, was six millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and should operations be carried on from the Pacific an increase would be required over that sum. Having the figures on his side, he would leave the wit to the editor of the *Union*.

Mr. Davis said that the Senator fell into error in charging everything to expenses of the army. Amounts expended for fortifications formed no part of the expenses of the army, any more than the Capitol Extension or Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. Hale simply wanted to vindicate himself before the country for the use of those figures which he had obtained entirely from the official documents.

Mr. Davis only wished to put the army in its true position, and not to enter into a controversy between the Senator and the editor of the *Union*.

The Senate then took up the bill to increaee the Army.

Mr. Toombs said there was no necessity for the passage of the bill on account of the Indian hostilities, for there had not been an embodiment of Indians within the country for 25 years past, which was capable of fighting 2,000 men. With regard to the Mormon troubles, he deemed it ridiculous to suppose that Brigham Young was able to compete with 3,000 United States troops—hence there was no necessity for the increase on that score. In alluding to the remarks of Mr. Iverson yesterday, who said if it had not been for the troops in Kansas the Abolitionists would have been exterminated, and to those of Mr. Chandler, who thought if such had been the case a fearful retribution would have been visited on the border settlements of Missouri, Mr. Toombs remarked that he would not enter into any controversy on these points, but he would not vote to give a single man for the purpose of maintaining the peace of Kansas, whoever might there hold power. Experience and history for forty centuries had demonstrated that order maintained by regular soldiers was despotism, and that peace only thus maintained was the cemetery of liberty. He would not maintain peace in Kansas on such terms, nor have order there at such a cost. If freemen could not maintain peace among themselves, they were unworthy of the exercise of self-government—they were not fit to be freemen. A regular army has always been the instrument of despotism. There was not a despotic government in Europe to-day which could stand ninety days without it. When John C. Calhoun was Secretary of War the expenses of the army were reduced to two hundred and seventy-three dollars per man, but now, estimating only the legitimate expenses of the army, they amount to more than a thousand for each man, per annum. He earnestly expressed his opposition to regular soldiery except so far as was actually necessary for the common defence. The last soldiers seen in Georgia were sent thither to help the Indians against the whites, and he expressed the hope that the sole of the foot of another federal soldier would never again press the soil of that State.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, it being the resolution to present a medal to Commodore Paulding, it was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, in the course of his remarks, said the attempt to deny so notorious a fact that the expedition of General Walker was of a military and illegal character, was calculated to remind one of the ingenious work of Archbishop Whateley, in which it was attempted to rebuke the prevalent spirit of incredulity by bringing forward historic doubts, not only as to the more marvelous exploits of Bonaparte, but even to the very existence of such a person. The Grand Jury of New-Orleans, by writing "ignoramus" on the bill of indictment against Walker, had by that word expressed its own character. He could not see how any man could sympathise with Walker, who was a mere dreamer—a visionary, whose ideas belonged not to modern times and the present state of civilization, but to the period of the Norsemen and Vikings, when might made right, and predatory incursions were viewed as both fashionable and proper. He argued that we were entitled to consider the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua as waived as far as the removal of General Walker was concerned, and contended that Commodore Paulding was entirely justified in his conduct. If he committed an error at all, it was not a "grave error," but the smallest fractional part of an error. Commodore Paulding had his (Pearce's) hearty thanks, and doubtless the thanks of the mass of the people of the whole country, but he would not vote him a medal, for what he did was not the description of service for which such marks of approbation should be bestowed.

Mr. Slidell entirely disapproved of the act of Commodore Paulding, and hoped the President either had or would recall him. He equally disapproved of the motives and course of General Walker, and had no confidence in him either as a soldier or statesman. General Walker's past course had shown him to be imcompetent in the cabinet as well as in the field. In conclusion, Mr. Slidell submitted an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President to suspend the neutrality laws at his discretion, not exceeding twelve months, and in case the President should do so, to communicate his reasons therefor to Congress.

The subject was then postponed until Feb. 9, and the consideration of the Army bill resumed.

Mr. Stuart thought it evident in view of the situation of our troops, and the troubles in Utah, that an increase of the army was necessary, and should support the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Had he had his way of dealing with the Mormons he would have pursued a somewhat different course from that adopted by the Government. He would not have declared war against them, or sent troops thither to suppress the rebellion, but would have cut off their government supplies by suspending the appointment of Federal officers there, and withholding appropriations of money. All the money they have to live on is the forty or fifty thousand dollars a year they receive from the Government. If that was taken away they would have nothing with which to resist the Government, and would be forced to become peaceable. The best way to deal with fanatics was to approach their pockets—that wes the argument they could understand—a force they could not evade.

Mr. Fessenden in the course of his remarks denied that rebellion existed in Kansas. Because some of the dispatches to the Government so called it that did not make it so. The organization at Lawrence was simply a civil organization to clear the streets, &c., and did not propose to resist anybody or anything. It had the entire concurrence of all the citizens, and to call that rebellion was like making it out a case of constructive treason.

Mr. Green replied, that the object of that organization was resistance to the law organizing the Territory, and the laws passed by the Legislature. It required every man to support the Topeka Constitution, and was not that rebellion against the Government?

Mr. Fessenden said he did not call it rebellion, which must be an overt act, and this was a mere civil arrangement for their own convenience. If they levied taxes, they did not coerce anybody to pay them. The Senator from Mississippi (Davis) intimated, yesterday, that the opposition to the bill sprung from a desire to foment civil war. Did the Senator from Missouri (Green) accuse the Senator from Georgia (Toombs) of being actuated by that motive? But there were cases when it would be reasonable to expect civil war. If the Government undertakes to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution they did not make, it would not be strange if that course of conduct should produce a civil war. He would justify the exhibition by them of a spirit similar to that which animated their ancestors, and he trusted in God that that spirit was not extinct. He hoped the time had not yet arrived when Senators could not express their views on these great questions, without being accused of a desire to promote civil war, with all its attendant calamities.

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Printing Deficiency bill.

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, commenced a speech on the Kansas question, when Mr. Burnett rose to a point of order, saying that the rule requires members to confine themselves to the subject under consideration.

The Chairman remarked that this question was now presented for the first time, he would decide the point well taken, but different usage has prevailed.

Mr. Burnett said that too much time was occupied in making speeches for mere house consumption, on subjects which require no legislation, and it was time to put an end to such proceedings.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, thought it discourteous to make the point on his colleague, after another gentleman had spoken without objection on irrelevant subjects He wanted justice done, and truth to prevail. He cared not whether the people should decide to have Slavery or not, but he insisted that they should judge of that question for themselves. What! vote for a Constitution which they never had an opportunity to indorse? Never! He believed that there was numerical as well as moral strength here to reject that Constitution. This was a question of principle and not of power; he was sorry to perceive the intention of a party in this House to deprive the people of their inestimable rights.

Mr. Burnett replied that he meant no disrespect, and mentioned that he and others had in vain struggled for the floor, in order to discuss the bill, before the Committee, but he would not now impose any further objections.

Mr. Shaw resumed, and said that if you take the Republican to the South he will become a fire-eater, and if you take a fire-eater to the North he will become a Republican. It was not in his heart to fall in love with either of these parties. He had contempt for any portion of the North or South which seeks for a dissolution of the Union. The people in the section from which he came stand by the Constitution. The voters of Kansas had not had a fair opportunity to decide for themselves the Constitution under which they are to live. Fifteen out of thirty-four counties of the Territory were excluded from casting a single vote for the delegates of the Lecompton Convention.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, wanted to know whether the people had not an opportunity to vote for delegates to the Conventions.

Mr. Shaw replied that they had not, and referred in proof of his statement to Governor Walker's late letter.

Mr. Smith said the revolutionists prevented the execution of the law, and now the gentleman and his friends complain of frauds.

Mr. Shaw left Mr. Smith to decide the question of veracity which he had raised between himself and Gov. Walker.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Crawford, he said the South will insist that the people of Kansas shall live under institutions they never indorsed, and it is sought to palm a fraud upon them. They never signed the note, and should not therefore pay it.

Mr. Comins reviewed the financial policy of the the Administration, showing the inconsistencies between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury upon that subject. He contended that the application of Bankrupt law to local banks as recommended by the Executive, would be fraught with disastrous results to the interests of the country. It was for the people of the United States, not Congress, to regulate the conduct of those institutions.

Mr. Hickman said he was compelled to dissent from the views of the President on the Kansas question, and his opposition to the President's treatment—but Kansas affairs did not arise from an objection to Slavery, but was based on a foundation more plainly understood—namely, a violation of a declared principle in the Kansas-Nebraska Act. To ask him to support the Lecompton Constitution would be to insult him by casting suspicion on his integrity. He might stand alone, but he would not part with his free thoughts for a throne. He knew that different motives would be attributed to him if his conduct, bearing immediately or remotely on Southern institutions, should snbject him to the anathemas of his Southern friends—so be it. He should not conceal his sentiments in order to obtain a charactable Constitution. The attempt made to force the Lecompton Constitution on an unwilling people, by force or fraud, would induce him to resist it. He would grant to his brethren what he claimed for himself—namely, the exercise of rights in their fullness conferred by pure law and liberty. This was the golden and constitutional rule—sound alike both for individuals and States. He strongly denounced the frauds and impositions on the people of Kansas, Slavery having been fastened on them in bold defiance of their sacred rights. He could not lend himself to any movement to undermine the foundation on which legislation rests, or falsify the pledges made by Democrats to the people of the country. In alluding to the President's Message, he said he always knew that Slavery was a peculiar institution, but never knew before it embraced all the domestic institutions, in which, by the Kansas-Nebraska law, the people were to be left perfectly free to act in their own way. This doctrine of popular sovereignty is not now so popular as it was. It was formerly supposed to mean something giving the people power over all their domestic institutions, but now, as thought by the President, it is to be sweated down to the contemptible dimensions as to whether they shall hold a negro in bonds or not. This is all the extent of popular sovereignty. The case, however, is worse—it is false pretence. The question of Slavery could not be voted on, because of a proviso in the Lecompton Constitution rendering this impossible, as it is declared that Slavery shall not be interfered with, as it now exists, and it exists in Kansas just as firmly as in South Carolina. This was the first time he had learned that it was a free State, where negroes and their issue can be held as slaves, and where the institution shall not be disturbed. Were Democrats bound to support the Lecompton Constitution, simply because it has Executive approbation? He should as soon admit a bastard to be a lawful heir, as that Constitution to be the representative of the sovereign will of Kansas. It has no lawful blood in it. The Kansas Legislature never was a lawful body, and hence the acts emanating from it were illegal. Ruffianism has there held sway, from the beginning to the present time, and in order to conceal this from everybody, efforts had been made to conceal the fact. How had it happened that no Democratic officials had been found strong enough to stand the atmosphere of Kansas? Four Democratic Governors were successively sent thither, and all returned telling the same story, in nearly the same words—that sovereignty was crushed out of Kansas. The reply to the question, what is to be done with those who vote against the Lecompton Constitution, was given in Southern newspapers. They are to be branded, have their ears slit, and then read out of the Democratic Party; but care must be taken that too many men of the North are not read out of that organization. He thought he had pretty distinct recollection of the necessity which existed for strenuous efforts to secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Buchanan, and remembered too what kind of feeling the South had, lest the Presidency should fall on a sectional party. Might he not then inquire why the soldiers in that contest should be slaughtered so unceremoniously to support the Lecompton Constitution? Was he to support that begotten in fraud and brought forth in iniquity? He scorned the recommendation to admit Kansas on the ground of expediency, in the absence of right. It was in direct violation and contempt of pledges which had been made to the people, and violative of the title by which Mr. Buchanan holds his present position. Had the President's Annual Message been read before the election of '56, there is no telling how large a majority would have been returned against him. Let Kansas be forced into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, and there will be an end of National platforms and the beginning of sectional Presidents.

Mr. Sherman recapitulated the history of Kansas affairs, and said the Free State men there have done more by their courage to secure our institutions against fraud and violence than any other people since the foundation of the Government. If an endeavor is made to force the Lecompton Constitution on them, it must be by the strength of arms, for every aspiration of liberty will be against such an attempt.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Minority Report on the Pacific Railroad—The Ohio Resolutions—Discussion on the Army Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to-day, in behalf of the minority of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported the counter project to which I made reference in my letter of the 19th inst. It provides, in substance, for the construction of a railroad across the *Territories* of the United States alone, "to connect the States of the Atlantic with the States of the Pacific," and grants alternate sections of land six miles wide on each side of said road in aid of its construction. In further aid of the work it authorizes contracts to be made for the transportation of mails, munitions of war, &c., for twenty years after the road shall be completed, and advances $10,000,000 to the contractors, to be returned in transportation service.

This bill, if it would become a law, would inevitably locate the road *via* Texas, El Paso, and the mouth of the Gila River, because, as it specifically designates no route, and the sum to be advanced is $10,000,000, instead of being graduated by the length of the road, the contractors would, as a matter of course, build the road on the line where the State of California approaches most nearly an Atlantic State. That line is clearly drawn from El Paso to the mouth of the Gila, where the western boundary of Texas approaches within five or six hundred miles of California. The bill reported by Mr. Gwin from the majority of the Committee adopts the great central emigrant route. This was not selected by them on sectional grounds, but in the deliberate conviction that it is the route which, all things considered, will prove most acceptable and most equitable to the whole Union.

It happens, nevertheless, that the Committee is divided sectionally, those who constitute the majority, Messrs. Gwin, Douglas, Bright, Seward and Foot, being all from the Free States, and the minority, consisting of Davis, Hunter, Iverson and Bell, all from the Slave States. The majority contend for a central and national route, and the minority for an extreme Southern and central route. Under these circumstances the contest necessarily becomes a sectional one. That Mr. Davis' plan has a shadow of chance for success he cannot himself believe, for he must know that it will be opposed by every man from the North and the great Northwest, including Missouri and Kentucky. The most it can do is to defeat action upon *any* Pacific Railroad measure, by distracting and dividing its friends. I do not anticipate that result, however; for, with such men as Gwin, Douglas and Seward to secure action upon the project, Northern votes enough will be found to carry the bill of the majority without Southern aid.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made a characteristic speech to-day, on the receipt of the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, indorsing the Administration out and out, but instructing the Ohio Senators to vote against the only great and pet measure which that Administration has yet developed—the forcing of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution. There was no mistaking the evidences that he had the support even of Southern Senators, when he denounced such inconsistent declarations as mean, crouching and slavish. No set of men despise this sort of thing more thoroughly than the very men whose section expects to profit by the success of the Lecompton dodge—and their contempt of the Ohio resolutions was plainly apparent when they were read. It is pretty safe to calculate that in the face of these instructions of a Democratic Legislature, Mr. Pugh will not think for a moment longer of sustaining the Lecompton swindle, especially when the South repudiates his remarkable "compromise" proposition to intervene in the affairs of the *State* of Kansas as it assuredly will.

It is supposed here that the New-Jersey Legislature will also instruct their Senators against voting for the Lecompton Constitution. In such event, Mr. Wright will probably bow gracefully to the wishes of his constituents as thus expressed, recognizing his duty either to obey such expression, or vacate his seat. What Mr. Thompson's course will be, under similar circumstances, is considered doubtful. I think his own inclinations would be against the Lecompton swindle; but it is claimed that he is completely under Mr. Slidell's influence, and allows that gentleman to do his thinking for him. We can judge better of the truth of this allegation, perhaps, after the vote upon the Kansas question is taken.

The discussion of the Army Bill in the Senate yesterday and to-day, is significant of the defeat of any permanent increase of the military establishment, while Northern men object to it lest it put additional military force in the hands of the President with which to oppress the people of Kansas. There are Southern men also who consider the state of feeling and the relations existing between the North and the South such at the present time as to render the existence of a large standing army peculiarly unsafe, lest it should be turned suddenly against the South in the event of any sectional collision. I have no comment to make upon the suggestion, but merely state the fact. The Republicans will freely vote any supplies of money or men which the Administration deems necessary to bring the Mormon troubles to a speedy conclusion, but only upon the condition that when that is accomplished the military establishment should at once be reduced to its present dimensions. This is substantially the position of Senators Hunter, Toombs, Bell and others, against whose opposition it is scarcely possible that Mr. Davis can carry his pending proposition.

Mr. Bell to-day turned the Squatter-Sovereignty doctrine upon the Administration with a good deal of effect, urging that the Mormons claimed, with a good deal of reason, that in laying it down the Congress of the United States had established a principle under which they (the followers of Brigham Young) have the perfect right to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way,—polygamy and all,—a "principle" which makes any attempt to force upon them Judges and a Governor, in opposition to their will, an outrage deserving and demanding most vigorous resistance. The Senator from Tennessee also presented some very sound suggestions in answer to the argument that an increase of the Army is necessary in order to give needed protection against Indian outrages on the border—maintaining that regular troops are unfit for this purpose—and that Indian hostilities can be effectually suppressed only by mounted volunteers, composed of frontiersmen, who know how to find their enemies, and would visit such certain punishment upon the intruders as would soon compel them to cease their depredations. S.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE AND INDIA.

NEWS BY THE FULTON.

Official History of the Siege of Lucknow

Particulars of the Recent Battle near Cawnpore.

The United States mail steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 13th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Southampton on the same day that the *Kangaroo* left Liverpool, but brings London papers of one day's later date containing the details of the recent important news from India. We subjoin full particulars:

Sir John Lawrence, the energetic commander in the Punjab, has commenced taxing the landholders in every parish for the damage done within its bounds by the mutineers. He levied a fine of 80,000 rupees on the town of Loodiana, and handed over 36,000 on the spot to the American Missionaries, as part compensation for the loss of their houses, chapel, printing presses, and other property.

The official history of the siege of Lucknow—the most remarkable that was ever written—will be read with deep interest. We also give an intelligent and graphic account of the recent defeat of the Gwalior mutineers.

From China we learn that the United States Commissioner, Mr. Reed, was at Macao, where he was in consultation with the English, French and Spanish Commissioners. The attack on Canton would take place about Dec. 1.

The European intelligence by the *Fulton* has been superseded by the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, whose news will be found in the telegram published in another page of this morning's paper.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Thrilling History of the Siege of Lucknow—Official Account.

One of the most remarkable histories that have ever been recorded, is that of the siege of Lucknow, to be found in the official report of Brigadier Inglis, to whom, after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, the defence of the Residency was intrusted. We give below that portion of the document which commences with an account of the siege operations. It will be recollected that on the morning of the 30th of June last almost the entire force in the Residency left the garrison to make a reconnaissance. Misled by the reports of wayfarers, they suddenly fell in with a very superior number of the enemy, and were compelled to retire with heavy loss. It is at this point that we take up the narrative of Brigadier Inglis.

WEAKNESS OF THE BESIEGED FORCE.

It will be in the recollection of his Lordship in Council that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy, not only the Residency, but also the fort called Muchhee Bhowun, an old, dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were, moreover, commanded by many houses in the city. The situation of the Muchhee Bhowun, with regard to the Residency, has already been described to the Government of India.

The untoward event of the 30th of June so far diminished the whole available force that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy high positions. The Brigadier-General, therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signaled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at 12 P. M. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers, who were anxiously waiting the report, the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for, as has already been stated, the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position are sufficient to show that if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

It is now my very painful duty to relate the calamity which befel us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st of July an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both; but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room, exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, received a contusion at the same time.

The late lamented Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was rapidly approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of chief commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th of July, when he expired, and the Government was thereby deprived, if I may venture to say so, of the services of a distinguished statesman and a most gallant soldier. Few men have ever possessed to the same extent the power which he enjoyed of winning the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact, and thus insuring the warmest and most zealous devotion for himself and the Government which he served. The successful defence of the position has been, under Providence, solely attributable to the foresight he evinced in the timely commencement of the necessary operations, and the great skill and untiring personal activity which he exhibited in carrying them into effect. All ranks possessed such confidence in his judgment and his fertility of resource that the news of his fall was received throughout the garrison with feelings of consternation only second to the grief which was inspired in the hearts of all by the loss of a public benefactor and a warm personal friend. Feeling as keenly and as gratefully as I do the obligations that the whole of us are under to this great and good man, I trust the Government of India will pardon me for having attempted, however imperfectly, to portray them. In him every good and deserving soldier lost a friend and a chief capable of discriminating and ever on the alert to reward merit, no matter how humble the sphere in which it was exhibited.

The garrison had scarcely recovered the shock which it had sustained in the loss of its revered and beloved General, when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the officiating Chief Commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July, and died without a groan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENCES.

The description of our position and the state of our defences when the siege began, are so fully set forth in the accompanying memorandum furnished by the garrison engineer, that I shall content myself with bringing to the notice of his Lordship in Council the fact, that when the blockade was commenced only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the staff of Engineers; but his invariable reply was, "Spare the holy places, and private property, too, as far as possible;" and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices and respect to the right of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8,000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the Banqueting-hall, which had been turned into a hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin and other women and children were shot dead in rooms into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in creating batteries. They soon had from 20 to 25 guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within 50 yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them; while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had resource to digging very narrow trenches about eight feet in depth in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

THE ATTACKS OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until July 20, on which day, at 10 A. M., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defence at the Water-gate. The mine, however, which was close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes' post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, affording to Lieuteuant Loughnan, 13th Native Infantry, who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of her Majesty's 32d Foot, and of the 13th Native Infantry, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at 2 P. M., they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th August, when the enemy made another assault having previously sprung a mine close to the Brigade Mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of 20 feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank-fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the Brigade Mess that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While the operation was going on another large body advanced on the Cawnpore Battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loopholed defences, whence they kept up for the rest of the day an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th of August the enemy sprang another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Captain Orr, (unattached,) Lieutenants Mecham and Soppitt, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to the earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than 11 men were buried alive under the ruins, whence it was imposible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of Her Majesty's 32d and 84th Foot. On the 5th of September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back with loss by hand-grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprang another mine close to the Brigade Mess, and advanced boldly: but soon the corpses strewn in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of the cantonments. The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure and suffering. His Lordship in Council will perceive that the enemy invariably commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine, a species of offensive warfare for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated, and, had it not been for the most untiring vigilance on our part, in watching and blowing up their mines before they were completed, the assaults would probably have been much more numerous, and might, perhaps, have ended in the capture of the place. But by countermining in all directions we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterraneous advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on a second explosion. The labor, however, which devolved upon us in making these countermines in the absence of a body of skilled miners was very heavy.

HEROISM AND LABORS OF THE TROOPS.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council will feel that it would be impossible to crowd within the limits of a dispatch even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry, which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that, too, with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed, night and day, to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded, for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one; all, therefore, had to stand to their arms, and to remain at their post until the demonstration had ceased, and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G. C. B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying dead animals and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to mention here. I feel, however, that any words of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labors have been—labors in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, and have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullocks, and all, accoutred with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier and man, to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had intrusted to his care with such dauntless determination that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

SICKENING SUSPENSE.

If further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and, lastly, to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in with the object of inducing our Sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was, of course, entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers, daily calling for aid and information, none of whom ever returned until the 26th day of the siege, when a pensioner, named Ungud, came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately dispatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets, with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th of August, (or 35 days later,) that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements; and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram, on the 25th of September.

SUFFERINGS AND NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE WOMEN.

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and smallpox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhœa; and, although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals, entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of his Lordship in Council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! have been made widows and their children fatherless in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many among whom may be mentioned the honored names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital.

THE HEROES OF THE SIEGE.

It only remains for me to bring to the favorable notice of his Lordship in Council the names of those officers who have most distinguished themselves, and afforded me the most valuable assistance in these operations. Many of the best and bravest of these now rest from their labors. Among them are Lieutenant-Colonel Case and Captain Radcliffe, whose services have already been narrated; Captain Francis, 13th Native Infantry, who was killed by a round shot, had particularly attracted the attention of Sir H Lawrence for his conduct while in command of the Muchhee Bhowun; Captain Fulton, of the Engineers, who also was struck by a round shot, had, up to the time of his early and lamented death, afforded me the most invaluable aid; he was, indeed, indefatigable; Major Anderson, the Chief Engineer, though from the commencement of the siege incapable of physical exertion from the effects of the disease under which he eventually sank, merited my warm acknowledgments for his able counsel; Captain Simons, Commandant of Artillery, distinguished himself at Chinhut, where he received the two wounds which ended in his death; Lieutenants Shepherd and Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, who were killed at their posts; Captain Hughes, 57th Native Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the capture of a house which formed one of the enemy's outposts; Captain M'Cabe, of the 32d Foot, who was killed at the head of his men while leading his fourth sortie, as well as Captain Mansfield, of the same corps, who died of cholera, were all officers who had distinguished themselves highly. Mr. Lucas, too, a gentleman volunteer, and Mr. Boyson, of the Uncovenanted Service, who fell when on the look-out at one of the most perilous outposts, had earned themselves reputations for coolness and gallantry.

The officers who commanded outposts: Lieutenant-Colonel Master, 7th Light Cavalry; Major Apthorp, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Sanders, 41st Native Infantry; Captain Boileau, 7th Light Cavalry; Captain Germon, 13th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Aitken and Lieutenant Loughnan, of the same corps; Captain Anderson, 25th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Graydon, 44th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Langmore, 71st Native Infantry; and Mr. Schilling, Principal of the Martiniere College—have all conducted ably the duties of their onerous position. No further proof of this is necessary than the fact which I have before mentioned, that throughout the whole duration of the siege the enemy were not only unable to take, but they could not even succeed in gaining, one inch of the posts commanded by these gallant gentlemen. Colonel Master commanded the critical and important post of the brigade mess, on either side of which was an open breach, only flanked by his handful of riflemen and musketeers. Lieutenant Aitken, with the whole of the 13th Native Infantry which remained to us, with the exception of their Sikhs, commanded the Bayley Guard—perhaps the most important position in the whole of the defences; and Lieutenant Langmore, with the remnant of his regiment, (the 71st,) held a very exposed position between the Hospital and the Watergate. This gallant and deserving young soldier and his men were entirely without shelter from the weather both by night and by day.

I have to bring to the notice of the Right Hon the Governor-General in Council the conduct of the several officers who composed my staff: Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant-Commissary-General, was severely wounded by a shot through the knee at Chinhut, notwithstanding which he refused to go upon the sick list, and carried on his most trying duties throughout the entire siege. It is not too much to say that the garrison owe their lives to the exertions and firmness of this officer. Before the struggle commenced he was ever in the saddle, getting in supplies, and his untiring vigilance in their distribution after our difficulties had begun prevented a waste which otherwise long before the expiration of the 87 days might have annihilated the force by the slow process of starvation.

Captain Wilson, 13th Native Infantry, officiating Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, was ever to be found where shot was flying thickest, and I am at a loss to decide whether his services were most valuable owing to the untiring physical endurance and bravery which he displayed, or to his ever-ready and pertinent counsel and advice in moments of difficulty and danger.

Lieutent Hardinge, an officer whose achievements and antecedents are well known to the Government of India, has earned fresh laurels by his conduct throughout the siege. He was officiating as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General and also commanded the Sikh portion of the cavalry of the garrison. In both capacities his services have been invaluable, especially in the latter, for it was owing alone to his tact, vigilance, and bravery, that the Sikh horsemen were induced to persevere in holding a very unprotected post under a heavy fire.

The report concludes with a very long list of officers and men who have particularly distinguished themselves throughout this memorable siege.

The Defeat of the Gwalior Mutineers.

Particulars are received of the action between General Windham and the mutineers near Cawnpore. All accounts agree in stating that the misfortunes that occurred to the British were owing to the want of precaution on the part of General Windham. The following graphic narrative of these events,—of the defeat of the Rebels by Sir Colin Campbell—and of their destruction, completed by Brigadier Grant, is from the Calcutta correspondent of the London *News*:

Cawnpore had been left under the command of General Windham, the hero of the Redan. He had with him about 3,000 men, consisting of portions of the 34th, 64th, 82d, and 88th Regiments, besides artillery. It is said that his orders from Sir Colin were on no account to risk an engagement. However that may be, he heard on the 20th that the Gwalior rebels were advancing on Cawnpore. On the 25th information reached him that the advanced guard had arrived at Pandoo Nuddy, about eight miles from Cawnpore. These were not the Gwalior troops; they were Koour Singh's rabble, who having been beaten out of Behar in August by Vincent Eyre, had since joined the Gwalior disciplined troops, and had come on as their advanced guard. Windham, thinking they were the Gwalior troops, went out on the 26th to attack them, and after a contest of an hour-and-a-half's duration, beat them. He thought, most probably, that this defeat must so disorganize the rebels that they would make no more head against us. At all events, all accounts agree in stating that no precautions whatever were taken against surprise, that our standing camp remained as though we were in a peaceful cantonment, and that no attack was anticipated for a moment. But the Gwalior men were rather enraged than discomfited. They had sent forward Koour Singh's rabble as a "feeler," both to deceive Windham and to mask their own movements. They were very nearly being successful. Finding from Windham's attack on Koour Singh that he was prepared to expect them on the east side of Cawnpore, they moved rapidly on to the Delhi road, making a circuit, and then on the morning of the 27th marched on the station from the westward.

Instead, however, of attacking with promptitude, they contented themselves with assuming a threatening attitude at Nawabgunge, a suburb two miles distant from Windham's standing camp. This enabled the latter to make preparations. He ordered out the troops, and, marching at the head of more Europeans than the lamented Havelock had ever had under his command, went down confident of success to attack the rebels. Our troops, accustomed to be led to victory, went on with their usual dash, the 64th, one of Havelock's victorious regiments, leading. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line, and gained it, the enemy yielding to them at every step. By advancing the other regiments to support the 64th, the victory would have been assured; but they were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained. The want of a General was everywhere conspicuous; confusion reigned on all sides; no distinct orders were issued, and our troops had to beat a hasty, it may be called a disgraceful, retreat into the entrenchments, leaving standing camp, stores, camp equipage, and the entire station of Cawnpore to the west of the canal in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was proportionately heavy, and several of our men, and even some officers, fell alive into the hands of the enemy. It is stated in private letters that one of these was forthwith hanged, a second beaten to death with shoes, and a third tied to a cart wheel, which in a few successive revolutions crushed him to death. Our camp and stores they burned, and that same evening advancing close to our entrenchment they took possession of and burned the whole of the cold-weather clothing for our men, which had been stored up at Cawnpore.

On the following day the rebels attacked the entrenchment, commencing with a very heavy cannonade from the right and left of their line. Windham attempted a sortie, in which, after some hard fighting, the rifles managed to capture two guns, but our right were driven back with much loss. It was the sound of the firing on this day which reached the ears of Sir Colin Campbell: a messenger at the same time arrived with accounts of the critical state of Windham's party. Had the rebels at this time cut the bridge of boats, which affords the only means of communication with Oude, Sir Colin would have found it a difficult matter to cross the Ganges, but the rebels, not expecting his return, and making sure of Windham's force, were probably anxious to avail themselves of the bridge of boats to crush Sir Colin Campbell. At all events they let it remain, and by so doing were lost. The movements of the favorite Lieutenant of Sir Charles Napier were too prompt for them. With his artillery and cavalry, he marched 38 miles in 15 hours, crossed the Ganges by the bridge of boats on the night of the 28th, on the next day fell upon the rebels, drove them back, in a way which made the troops feel that they once more had a general at their head, into the town, and then returned to escort the ladies and wounded across the river. Although harassed in this operation by the rebels, who poured in a desultory fire from the town, and threatened on the left bank by the Oude insurgents, he in the space of two days successfully effected this very delicate operation. He did not at once attack the enemy. Commanding from the entrenchment, the head of the road to Allahabad, he made arrangements for a safe escort for the ladies, sick and wounded, as far as that station, remaining meanwhile on the defensive. On the morning of the 6th, the last wounded man having left the entrenchment, he turned his attention to the rebels, and at 11 o'clock moved out to attack them.

No details of the action have yet been received in Calcutta, but it is known that the enemy were totally and completely defeated. They lost immense quantities of stores, grain, bullocks, and baggage, sixteen guns, and their camp. They were pursued that day for fourteen miles along the road to Kalpee, in a southwesterly direction. The Chief then returned to Cawnpore, leaving Brigadier Hope Grant to follow up his success. This officer continued to follow them up; but the rebels, making a sudden detour, left the Kalpee-road, and endeavored to cross the Ganges into Oude. They reached Joorag-ghat, 22 miles in the direct road from Cawnpore, but much longer by the route they had taken. Here they procured boats, and were about to cross over their yet remaining guns, when our pursuing force appeared upon their rear. It was Brigadier Grant. He at once attacked them with great spirit, and after half an hour's cannonading took 15 guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, without losing a single man himself. The Brigadier alone was slightly wounded. This is the latest intelligence. The details we receive are but scanty. Sir Colin is himself a determined enemy to newspaper correspondents, and even private letters abounding with news, of which previous advice has been sent, frequently miscarry. With respect to General Windham's conduct on the 27th and 28th, every account received from the camp, expresses but one opinion. By some it is said that he has been placed under arrest for fighting contrary to the express orders of his chief; by others, that disgusted with the sentiments expressed by Sir Colin, he has thrown up his appointment on the staff of the Indian army. But both these statements should be received with caution. I send them to you, as they are mentioned in letters received from Cawnpore, and because they find credence in certain quarters here. They may or may not be true; but this fact is certain, that Sir Colin found the camp on the 28th in a state of utter disorganization, and discipline almost at an end. He quickly restored both order and confidence. As for the Chief himself, every one pronounced him a noble old man, and a glorious soldier. Ry the promptitude of his movements he has saved both Lucknow and Cawnpore, and everywhere vindicated our prestige. He is now in the position in which he is most at home—at the head of an army of which he is the supreme and uncontrolled commander. As to his future movements it may reasonably be conjectured that he will sweep the Doah—*i. e.*, the entire country lying between the Ganges and Jumna—before again crossing into Oude, and that having restored order in our own provinces, he will finally suppress the insurrection in the country in which it had birth.

Another Calcutta correspondent of the London *News* writes:

"General Windham had come out, to use his own expression, 'in order to take Delhi,' and had expressed great disappointment on learning that what he considered his special work had been done by General Wilson. He almost quarreled with Sir Colin Campbell because he would not suffer him to go up to Lucknow to supersede Havelock. Knowing the calibre of the man, the Commander-in-Chief replied that he intended to command at Lucknow himself, and gave General Windham the easiest post of all, that of Cawnpore. With an astounding degree of military ignorance and contempt for the simplest measures of precaution, he had not a single vidette or picket out. The consequence was, that he is said to have received the first information from his Head-Bearer rushing into his bath-room, where he was placidly bathing, crying, 'The Felinghis are upon you.' General Windham escaped, as he was, into the entrenchments. Our camp was burnt, and with it the cold-weather clothing for ten thousand men; many of our men and six officers killed on the spot; two other officers were taken alive, one of whom is reported to have been crucified, and the other crushed to death by causing a wagon to pass over his body!"

An English View of the Capture of General Walker.

From the London Times, Jan. 13.

Commodore Paulding, in arresting Walker, has done exactly what he was ordered to do, and after the very fashion most desirable, in so far as he has utterly nullified the expedition and avoided all bloodshed to boot. Without firing a gun, he has brought Walker from Nicaragua and set him down in the streets of Washington. Unfortunately, in doing this he himself committed, though with all good intent, the offence with which Walker was chargeable. It will naturally occur to every reader that this offence, after all, was against the Nicaraguan rather than the American Government; that the work of complaint devolves upon the former Power, and that, under the circumstances, it might be expected to view the trespass with considerable indulgence. It is perhaps, however, impossible that the Government of a State could omit to take cognizance of an act overtly committed by one of its own officers in violation of the independence of another State, so that the Court-martial on Captain Paulding may be a necessity, though it would certainly be hard if his successful zeal should entail serious censure. The disposal of the fillibuster seems to furnish a puzzle in itself. That he was captured by an unlawful act is beyond a question; but it is also beyond a question that he himself had committed a similar act, and with bad motives, too. If the American Government proceeds rigorously against Commodore Paulding for the violation of the Nicaraguan territory, how can it leave General Walker scot free, who also violated the same territory with far worse intent? If the illegality of the arrest emboldens Walker to demand restoration of the *status quo*, what may not the Government of Nicaragua demand after the self-conviction of this General by his late descent on their coasts? The American Government, in whose power and under whose control the fillibuster has now been placed, proclaimed their estimate of his expedition by issuing formal orders for its stoppage; and it would be the extreme of absurdity to argue that they should now carry him back and place him in the identical position which they stand bound to debar him by all means in their power from ever attaining. Possibly the unlawfulness of the procedure by which he was removed may invest him, in the eyes of some casuists, with a certain claim for restitution, but it can hardly be carried to such a length as this. If he cannot be legally detained as a prisoner in virtue of his recent caption, he can surely be legally prevented from again invading Nicaragua; and the condonation of his undoubted offence would be a pretty good set-off against his "false imprisonment." For the rest, the Government of Nicaragna is the party chiefly interested, and that Government would probably be exceeding well content if Commodore Paulding were honorably acquitted and General Walker restrained from further acts of aggression.

The Preparations for the Marriage of the Princess Royal.

From the Court Journal.

The medal which is to be struck to commemorate the royal nuptials has been intrusted to the skill and good taste of Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, who has most creditably acquitted himself in this work. It is to be of gold, silver, and bronze, one of which will most likely be sent after the ceremony to each of the distinguished visitors. The medal is two and a half inches in diameter, and of considerable thickness. The obverse represents the portraits of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William, both remarkable likenesses, the former wearing a wreath of orange blossoms, roses, &c., with the inscription—Victoria, Princess Royal of England; Frederick William, Prince of Prussia. The reverse contains a wreath of lilies, roses, myrtle and jasmine, with the inscription, Jan. 25, 1858. The most prominent flower is the rose; the jasmine and myrtle taper off at the end with lightness and elegance. The value of the gold medal is more than £40.

The costume which her Majesty will wear at the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William will be of peach color moiré antique, with Honiton lace flounces and peach velvet train, the lace flounces being the same which the Queen wore at her own wedding.

The bridal costume of the Princess Royal will, we understand, be of rich white moiré antique; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil will be of Honiton guipure lace, which will be worn in a style completely novel in this country for bridal costume, and will be attached to the head with magnificent Moorish or Spanish pins. The dress and veil are splendidly worked—the emblem being the rose, shamrock and thistle. The latter has employed 50 girls for the last twelve months. This new style of veil was entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea has met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production will be about £600.

We understand that Signor Costa has submitted an ode of his own composition to the Prince Consort, for the approval of his Royal Highness, and that it will be produced at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of the royal marriage, under the direction of Signor Costa, by the private band of her Majesty. The vocal solos will be intrusted to Mlle. Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves, so that the remark that the foreign distinguished visitors will not have an opportunity of hearing English native vocal talent of the first class is happily incorrect.

General Havelock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Yesterday, during the entire day, the flags upon the City Hall, as also of the shipping in this port, were displayed at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Havelock, the hero of British India. To the transatlantic cousins of America this signal and marked expression of sympathy for the loss of one of England's most brave and distinguished Generals, will, I am sure, be truly gratifying, and for which they will feel proud as well as gratified.

As an Englishman, I feel individually very thankful, inasmuch as it is very uncommon to recognize, by any public demonstration, the services or death of any foreign public officer, military or otherwise. The sympathy and sorrow of this great and free Republic seems, however, to have been blended with that of England in their national loss of the "great soldier," who in the midst of his usefulness and glory, has fallen a victim to disease upon the plains of India.

When Washington fell asleep at Mount Vernon, Napoleon, after a long eulogy upon the many virtues of the Father of America, addressed to his grenadiers, ordered them te wear mourning for thirty days. This voluntary act of the First Consul was recognized in this country as became it, and was never forgotten by a grateful nation.

So, Sir, will this voluntary exhibition of national feeling for the loss of one of England's noblest sons, be ever regarded by her people, with deep rememberance and gratitude; and when those of the present generation shall have passed away, the children will, I trust, have a lively remembrance of the praiseworthy manner in which America bore her testimony to the werth of Gen. Havelock in 1858. Respectfully yours,

Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858. W. P. J.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Interesting Record of the Voyage of the Steamship Columbus from Panama to Central American Ports—Trade of the Coast—Agriculture in Guatemala—Cochineal and Indigo Trade in Guatemala and Salvador—Increase in the Growth of Coffee in Salvador—Facilities of Trade—General News, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, J. M. Dow, Commander, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 7th, with dates from Guatemala to Dec. 27, Salvador to the 29th, Realejo to Jan. 1, San Juan del Sur to the 2d, and San Jose and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 3d and 4th January. The *Columbus* brings a cargo valued at over half a million of dollars, consisting principally of indigo and cochineal, viz: 2,360 ceroons indigo; 156 ceroons cochineal; 10,000 lbs. dyewood; 58 bags rice; 56 bales deer skins; 40 packages sundries. Below please find a record of the voyage of the *Columbus*, containing much valuable information as well as general news, which Capt. Dow has kindly furnished me from his letter-book:

OUTWARD VOYAGE—PANAMA.

We left this anchorage at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 17th December, having on board 1,476 packages of merchandise, some little specie on freight, and 35 passengers. We reached the anchorage at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica at daylight on the 20th.

COSTA RICA—OUTWARD.

We were detained at this place, discharging our unusually large freight, consisting of 846 packages, and in taking in for the windward ports $26,000 in specie (to La Union, Salvador, for the purchase of hides) and 29 packages of sundries, until the following morning, at 10 o'clock, when we left for San Juan del Sur, arriving at that port on the following morning, the 22d, at 6 o'clock.

NICARAGUA—OUTWARD.

After discharging our freight at this place, there being nothing to go forward, we sailed the same day at noon for Realejo. Much rejoicing was had among the people of these two last-named ports, on the receipt from us of the news of the capture of Walker, by our Home Squadron. At San Juan, an old and rusty six-pounder carronade, which, for months had been loaded with anything but what is considered truly legitimate in war, was wheeled out—the destructive element withdrawn, and from an engine of war, it was turned into a clarion of peace; and during the time of our stay, the surrounding hills were startled by its deep reverberations.

We arrived at Realejo the morning following our departure from San Juan, at 6 o'clock, whence, after discharging our small freight, we left the same afternoon for La Union, arriving in the latter port the same evening at 6 o'clock.

SALVADOR—OUTWARD.

We found a goodly quantity of indigo in this port, awaiting our return, and carts from the interior were constantly arriving, during our stay, giving to the town the appearance of a lively and animated business place. We were detained at this place till the afternoon of the 24th, at 2 o'clock, at which time we left for Acajutla, in which roadstead we hove to, without anchorage, at 7 o'clock the next morning, and at 9 o'clock the same forenoon left for San José de Guatemala, arriving in that roadstead at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

GUATEMALA—END OF THE OUTWARD VOYAGE.

We received at this place, San Jose, 2 ceroons of indigo, 156 ceroons of cochineal, 36 bales of popa de lana, and one box vanilla.

There is no news of importance from this State. Everything appears to be quiet. Taking it for granted that everything relating to a more general knowledge of the adaptability of these countries for the spread of agricultural enterprise, will be acceptable to you, I take the liberty to give you an extract from a descriptive letter, addressed to me by a talented and observing friend, and now traveling through the interior of Guatemala. He writes: "I will not weary you with set phrases of the beauty and magnificence of the country. Mr. Stephens has done all that before me; and though I differ very much from him, he has not too highly estimated the agricultural wealth of these plains, under more skillful and scientific management. There is, however, one great impediment to the rapid advancement of commerce and agriculture in the interior of the Republic: it lies not in the Government, for that is at present quite suitable to the people governed, but in those tremendous ravines or "barrancas" that intersect the country in all directions. They are too wide and deep to be spanned by ordinary viaducts. Hereafter a more perfect topographical knowledge of the country may point out a way to turn many of these great obstacles; but, with the present class of native population, perhaps, no better roads than now exist are needed."

The cochineal-growing is going on well, and a good crop for next season is expected. The first crop begins in next and following months, and consists of the fine bold, silver pea grain and blacks.

As the dry season had fairly set in we found no difficulty in having uninterrupted communication with the shore. There were lying in the roadstead two or three brigs loading sugar for the south coast, and a bark loading hides, dyewoods and sugar for England.

SALVADOR—INWARD VOYAGE.

We left San Jose at 8 o'clock on the 27th, for Acajutla, which we reached in eight hours. As an evidence of the alacrity which we have succeeded in instilling into these people, I would state that before we had the necessary scope of chain veered out, a launch load of indigo was alongside, and by nightfall, with only two launches employed, almost the whole of the indigo received at this place was on board. We received on freight at this place 287 ceroons (150 pounds to a ceroon) indigo, besides 103 packages sundries for the way ports.

The only matter of importance from this State is the publication, in the *Gaceta del Salvador*, of the reports made to the Central Government by the Governors of the different Departments, on their present state, and the progress each is making in agricultural and other branches of industry. One of the most intesting refers to the Department of Santa Ana, the whole of the produce for export of which finds an outlet at this port. The report states: "Agriculture in this Department is making rapid progress. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, indigo, cochineal, tobacco and rice. The coffee is continually on the increase, as will be seen by the following statement:

Villages.	Trees ready for Tran-planting.	Young trees.	With crop.
Santa Aña	618,000	306,000	90,750
Chalchupa	—	1,630	7,160
Cuatepeque	34,000	4,000	2,800
Ahuachapan	160,000	80,000	300,000
Ataco	100,000	7,000	2,000
Atiguisaya	80,000	20,000	8,000
Metapan	50,000	—	29,000
Total	982,000	418,630	439,980

It is very probable that in the districts of Atiguisaya, Ahuachapan and Ataco, as they are favored with a mild temperature, this product will be much increased. It is, consequently, necessary to improve the road to Acajutla, opened by the late Committee of the old Department, the only encouragement necessary to cause the planters to extend their estates, and give direction to their efforts.

It is also necessary that there should be appointed a Committee on Agriculture, exclusively for the purpose of furnishing patterns and machinery for the improvement of farming. With very little cost, we could transplant olive shoots from South America, also other important seeds, as the sorgho and others of greater or less utility. By these means we would give variety to our produce, and occupation to our people. Great impulse has also been given to the "Nopal" plantations. At the beginning of 1857, there were in this department 78 manzamas (equal to 100 yards square) and promising a successful crop. But the continual rains caused great damage to the insect, and instead of gathering, as was expected, 200 ceroons, the crop amounted to only 63, and which was sold at the rate of $100, amounting to $6,300. However, since then, the Nopal estates have been much improved and augmented in number, and it is believed, taking in consideration the precautions furnished by experience, that there will be a very good crop in 1858, in which case the cochineal will be ultimately the richest article for export in this Department.

By reference to the map it will be seen that the Department of Santa Aña is bounded on the West by the Republic of Guatemala, Northeast by Honduras, East by the Department of Cuocatla and South by that of Sonsonate, the dividing line being the Sierra Madre range in which, on the Pacific slope, is the Volcano de Isalco. The Department of Sonsonate is bounded on the North by the Department of Santa Aña, on the East by that of San Salvador; on the West by Guatemala, and on the South by the ocean, having Acajutla as the port of delivery for both Departments, which, taken together, are considered the richest and most progressive in the State.

I have alluded to the boundaries of these Departments thus particularly from the fact that on all the maps I have ever seen, the Department of Santa Aña, which has by far the greatest area, is included under the head of that of Sonsonate, and with which it is frequently confounded. I will here state that there has never been published a map of these States which can be considered as being in the least degree reliable. The same may be said of the charts of the coast.

The Department of Sonsonate is alike rich in productive soil, and being more favored than the other Departments in having good roads, and being nearer the sea, is making good progress in almost every branch of industry.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, we left Acajutla for La Union, where we arrived the following afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is very gratifying to me to have occasion to speak of the activity displayed in this port to give us quick dispatch. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the steamer's smoke was seen, and she was signalized from the station on the summit of the Volcano de Conchagua, which rises back of the town. The necessary permits to load were immediately granted, and before our anchor was fairly down, nine launch loads of indigo were alongside; and by 8 o'clock in the evening, 730 ceroons were in the ship. In these Spanish American ports, where laziness is proverbially endemic, such indications are encouraging, and give reason to hope that there is still left some latent spark of energy, and that these people, with proper management, can be taught to work with spirit.

We received at this place the largest and most valuable freight ever taken from any one port since the establishment of the line; consisting of 2,070 ceroons of indigo, 8 bales of India rubber, 11 bags rice and a little spice. On two of the invoices of indigo there were effected an insurance to Panama, on the open policy of the company, to the amount of $30,877. I have no occasion to doubt that we will receive an equally good freight of indigo on our next voyage, as it was arriving from the interior up to the moment of our leaving.

I am in receipt of a letter from an intelligent native gentleman in the interior, in which he furnishes me with an interesting account of the manner in which this indigo is purchased from the planters, &c. He says: "Indigo is classified by numbers, ranging from 4, 5 and 6, which are inferior, to 7, 8 and 9, which are superior. To distinguish one number from another, in either class, great experience is requisite. Merchants established in this State, who trade in this product, generally advance their money to the owners of haciendas in the months of May and June, July and August. The usual price for superior qualities, viz.: 8 and 9, is then $100 per ceroon of 150 pounds. It is sold by the pound and in large lots, in October and December in the following towns: Santa Rosa, San Vincente, Tobasco, Chalatenango, Apastepeque, and Sensuntepeque. The average price for good qualities, 7, 8 and 9, is 75 cents per pound, while inferior qualities are sold from $75 to $80 the ceroon. The expense or commission for buying in this way by the pound, may be calculated at 1½ per cent., and 500 ceroons can be bought in this way.

Large lots of Indigo are sold at the annual fair of San Miguel, in November, at $1 per pound for 7, 8 and 9, and at the fair of Sensuntepeque, at the same price. A thousand or more bales can be bought at the former fair, and five hundred at the latter. The freight on two ceroons from the towns above stated to San Miguel, varies from $3 to $4, and from San Miguel to La Union, for eight ceroons, to from $4 to $5. The expense for baling, including the hide, may be computed at $3 the ceroon. The Government duties for exportation are $3 25 the ceroon. Like all articles of commerce, the price of indigo is governed by the scarcity or abundance of the crop, and the state of the money market, but prices stated in this memorandum may be taken as the general rule.

To buy by the pound, silver exchange is the only currency among the small dealers. Gold is there exchanged with a loss of 2 per cent. Dimes give a loss of 6½ per cent., according to the decree of the Government."

The only political news of importance from the State of Salvador, is the election of Don MIGUEL SANTIN DEL CASTILLO to the Presidency. He is the proprietor of large indigo estates, and is said to be a man of good sense, liberal views and progressive ideas.

NICARAGUA—INWARD VOYAGE.

On the evening of the 31st, at 7 o'clock, we left for Realejo, where we arrived on the morning of the next day. We received on freight at this place 100 quintals of dyewood, (on trial,) 39 packages deer-skins, some sugar, and a small amount of specie.

There is no news from this portion of the State. There was a rumor that the Yrisarri treaty with the United States Government had been ratified by the Congress at Managua, but the report needed confirmation.

At 4 o'clock of the same day of our arrival, we left for San Juan del Sur, where we arrived on the 2d, at 7 o'clock. There was a total dearth of news from that portion of the State. We received on freight at San Juan 60 ceroons of cacao, and at 10 o'clock same forenoon left for Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, which we reached at 9 o'clock the following morning.

COSTA RICA—INWARD VOYAGE.

We received on freight at this place 39 bags rice, 8 bales deer-skins, 10 sacks potatoes, and $4,000 in specie. There is no news of any consequence from this Republic. The latter part of this month the coffee will commence to come in from the interior, but how much of it will go by this route nobody at present can say. The French house of LE QUELLEC & Co. have purchased this year 40 000 quintals, all of which will be shipped on their vessels by way of the Cape. The regular line of English vessels, owned by Captain LACKURE, the first of which is now due here, it is thought will take away about 20,000 quintals. The present crop is estimated at only about 80,000 quintals, (against 120,000 last year.)

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the 4th, we sailed for Panama, in the Bay of which we anchored at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th.

In regard to the inquiries of travelers as to the distance to the volcano of Isalco from Acajutla, I would say, that as the crow flies, the distance from the anchorage is about 20 miles. By the road it is six leagues from the port to Sonsonate, from thence to the Indian town of Isalco two leagues, and one league from the latter place to the beginning of the ascent. The roads are as good as any in Central America.

Rejoicings in Nicaragua over the Disastrous Result of Walker's Expedition—Henningsen in good odor—Change in Public Opinion towards Americans—Departure of Mr. William Carey Jones—Transit Affairs, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA,
Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

Dire was the confusion here a fortnight since, whence it was announced that the "execrable WALKER," as he is termed by the present Nicaraguan chroniclers, had arrived on our coasts. Accordingly we were favored with "all the pomp, pride and circumstance" which is connected with hostile preparations, amongst this exceedingly martial people. But the thing became absolutely dreadful, when, upon the heels of this notice came another that "El Castillo," a formidable fortress, key to the Rio San Juan, had been surprised and taken, together with all the River or Lake steamers except the *San Carlos*. For two days the highways were filled by people of all ages and classes, who were flying with all their movable property from the towns and cities, to the impenetrable recesses of the woods and mountains. This is always the practice in Central America. For here war is conducted upon such principles of cruelty and inhumanity, that, "dreadful trade" as it is, the world over, it has in this country a ten-fold horror. But, in the midst of this terrible panic of the inhabitants, there came a third courier, bearing comfort and good tidings. This announced the capture of WALKER and his entire expedition by the American fleet at San Juan del Norte. Then the people returned to their homes and their labor, and great was the rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the country. Bells were rung, cannons fired, masses said in the churches, and, indeed, almost every sort of joyous demonstration was made to show the general gladness at this lucky *dénoument*. A few of the sensible returned thanks to our Government for the result, others ascribed the downfall of the fillibuster chief to the intervention of the Virgin, while many others thought that they had been relieved from another visitation from the "Attila of the North" on account of the valor and capacity of MARTINEZ, their President. Of this latter class seems to be the editor of the official gazette of Managua, who commences an extraordinary rhapsody upon the President in these words: "Honor! honor and glory eternal to our noble chief, General President Don TOMAS MARTINEZ, whose valor and wisdom have a second time saved us from the hands of the invader." This last opinion is worth little, however, as the writer is, doubtless, a govermental puffer; but it well illustrates the grandiloquent Central American style.

The fears from the expected invasion were mainly on account of WALKER, who, it was thought, from his well-known stern and vigorous character, would deal roughly with all Nicaraguans, but especially those who had "backed out" before he left here. I have heard many leading Nicaraguans say they would have no fears should General HENNINGSEN come, nor, indeed, of the men he would bring, only of WALKER, and that in case this gentleman came at the head of the expedition, they would offer him no resistance. I do not believe that there could be five hundred soldiers raised to fight him in all Nicaragua, should he enter the country. He is very popular, not only in this State, but throughout Central America—more so, privately, than any native of the land, and is admired, not only for his valor and generalship, but likewise for his many generous and noble qualities.

There is now much friendship manifested by these people for our countrymen since the intercession of the United States, and it is quite probable that Nicaragua will, at no early day, seek to place herself under American protection. The treaty relative to the Transit has probably, ere this, been ratified by the Assembly. Let our Government still continue to act with the same honor and generosity towards Nicaragua, and the day will not be distant when her people will be ripe for annexation to the United States.

Mr. WM. CAREY JONES, who has been stopping some time in Nicaragua, has at lenth departed for the States, after having effected absolutely nothing here. It is lamentable that at such an important period he should have been sent here by our Government; for he has, by his exceedingly eccentric conduct, greatly depreciated the good opinion entertained of Americans.

There is great need of an American Minister here, and, therefore, the apearance of Gen. LAMAR, who is reported to be on his way hither, is looked for. There is little fear of American authority here, and our citizens are often treated rudely, being made to answer for the sins of WALKER. The other day Messrs. GERAD & FIELD, living in Virgin, were placed under arrest without cause, except that WALKER was expected, and that they *might possibly* join him. Efforts are also being made to expel from the country an old and worthy American resident, Mr. PHILIP FITZGERALD, who happens to be in bad odor with the Governor of Rivas.

The difficulties with Costa Rica have been settled, that Government renouncing all pretensions to the lake and river. The Nicaraguans are now in possession of the ports on the river, thanks to the good offices of Uncle Sam. NICARAGUA.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Lt. Col. Cooke's Report of his March to Black Fork.

Dreadful Sufferings of the Troops.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS,
CAMP ON BLACK FORK, U. T., Nov. 21, 1857.

SIR: As required, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from the Colonel commanding the army for Utah, I marched in command of six companies Second Dragoons three miles from Fort Leavenworth, and encamped on the afternoon of the 17th of September.

The regiment had been hastily recalled from service in the field, and allowed three or four days only, by my then commanding officer, to prepare for a march of 1,100 miles, over an uninhabited and mountain wilderness. In that time the six companies of the regiment who were to compose the expedition were reorganized; 110 transfers necessarily made from and to other companies; horses to be condemned, and many to be obtained; the companies paid; and about 50 desertions occurred; the commanders of four of them changed. To these principal duties and obstaclea—implying a great mass of writing—were to be added every exertion of experience and foresight, to provide for a line of operation of almost unexampled length, and mostly beyond communication. On the evening of the 16th, at the commencement of a rain-storm, an Inspector-General made a hurried inspection by companies, which could not have been very satisfactory to him or others. The company commanders, amid the confusion of Fort Leavenworth, presenting their new men—raw recruits—whom they had yet scarcely found or seen, under the effects usually following the pay-table.

I marched them on the 17th. My preparations, though hurried, were as complete as was possible. Then it was to be proved that three or four more days were to be lost in waiting for the Quartermaster's Department to supply the absolutely necessary transportation. On the 18th, 107 mules were furnished, which the same day had arrived from a march of, perhaps, 2,000 miles, to and from Bridger's Pass; above 100 of the others were nearly worthless from want of age, and requiring several hours to harness a team. On the morning of the 19th, twenty-seven teamsters were wanting, and men were furnished utterly ignorant of the business and without outfits. I marched late that day, fourteen miles, and the last of the train reached the camp at 12 M. on the next day, the 20th, eleven wagon tongues having been broken. On the 21st, after a hard rain, I marched six miles, which, on slippery roads, was as much as such a train could well accomplish; and only that night nearly half of one of the companies whom we had met returning to Fort Leavenworth, from a march of 600 miles, reached my camp.

Half allowance, or six pounds a day of corn for horses and mules, was the largest item of transportation; three or four laundresses, with their children, were with each company.

SEPT. 23—I received an application of Gov. CUMMING for forage for his (54) public animals, and was first informed that an order from the War Department, communicated to the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth, ordered it furnished.

The weather now for ten days proved very fine; but there was generally a deficiency of grass, that was not compensated by the corn allowance. This was owing to the many troops and contract trains which had passed, the camps being on streams running across the route.

OCT. 1—On the Little Blue I reached the train of 25 wagons and teams which the Colonel commanding had there stopped from their return from the Cheyenne expedition, to make out my outfit for the longer marches beyond assistance. Hard bread for the whole march to Salt Lake City was to be taken from Fort Kearny. Such was the condition of the young mules furnished at Fort Leavenworth that only 14 of these additional wagons were available, 66 mules being necessarily exchanged. Here, as had been ordered, Assistant-Surgeon COVEY joined the regiment, relieving Assistant-Surgeon MILHAU.

OCT. 3—There was so severe a northeast storm that I lay in camp; I knew there would be no fuel at the next, on the Platte River.

OCT. 4—I marched in the rain, and on the 5th arrived at Fort Kearny at 10 A. M., my rate of marching after Sept. 21, having averaged 21 miles a day. There I remained the next day. I could not increase the number of wagons, but exchanged a few mules; nor could the required amount of corn be furnished.

On the 7th I marched in the rain, which had continued since the 2d of the month.

Up to the 12th—eleven days—the rainy weather continued, clearing up with thick ice, but the marches averaged 21 miles. The grass was very scarce and poor. It was not a season and prospect for delays; every care was taken to sustain the horses; they were led, at that time, about two hours a day, and grazed on spots of grass found in the march. The length of the march was also accommodated to it, and diligent search made; that night I was encamped on an island west of Fallon's Bluff. This long rain made the want of fuel more severe; it rendered useless the now scarce *bois de vache*.

After this the repeated hard frosts, with the previous consumption of grass by the troops, trains, and sixty thousand emigrant cattle, almost left us without this all-important support—I mean of a sort or condition fit for the support of our animals.

OCT. 15—I crossed the South Platte with a very cold northwest wind. Descended Ash Hollow and marched a mile or two on the North Platte in the vain search for any grass. These twenty-two miles, with the two serious obstacles overcome, were accomplished by the whole train in good time; this must be attributed to the excellent management of that most efficient officer, First Lieutenant JOHN BUFORD, Regimental Quartermaster.

After this the horses began to die, and necessarily be left on the road. On the 17th two corn trains were passed, which had left Fort Kearney twelve days in advance of the regiment. I renewed my deficient supply—relieving them. A northeaster, with sleet, was distressingly chilling that evening in camp on Smith's Fork. Next day there was a snow-storm, falling three or four inches, which the teams were scarcely forced to face; and twenty-three mules, all three year olds, were relieved from harness, exhausted. Bunch grass was sought and found that night in the hills, several miles from the river.

Private WHITNEY, of Company G, died in the camp near Chimney Rock, of lockjaw. He was buried on the bluff, with the honors of war, next morning at sunrise: the thermometer was at 23°, but a fierce wind made the cold excessive; we found ice floating in the river.

OCTOBER 20.—I crossed Scott's Bluff by the old (the best and shortest) road; snow still nearly covering the ground.

A mail which had been in company for 11 days, did not get up the night of the 21st.

On the 22d, my camp was four miles below Fort Laramie, with scarcely any appearance of grass, and there was none other for miles. I had made 21 miles a day from Fort Kearny; the road being pronounced worse than ever remembered by a number of old and frequent travelers on it.

On the 23d, the regiment camped a half-mile below the fort on Laramie river. Mr. BUFORD, sent the night before, although there directed elsewhere, had found the only grass, a mile and a half higher up, where the mules were herded during my stay. He was now directed to make critical examination and report upon all the mules, and a Board of the oldest company officers was ordered to carefully inspect and report upon the horses.

Fifty-three were reported on the 24th ineffective for active service, and 278 fit to prosecute the march. The regimental quartermaster reported his ability to proceed with a diminution of only ten wagons; but eleven others of the train, only capable of going five or six days, when their loads of corn would be consumed, if the others were not lightened. There was but little hay there, and I ordered an issue from it to the horses during their stay. The corn trains were expected in a day or two. It was absolutely necessary to await their arrival.

I had received your communication of Oct. 5, giving discretionary authority to winter in the vicinity of Fort Laramie; but that evening I determined to continue on. I ordered the laundresses to be left. Lieutenant-Colonel HOFFMAN stated that he could provide for them. Those too sick to ride were ordered to be left. Of the men dismounted, one married man to a company, and such others as were deemed by the company commanders "ineffective afoot," were authorized to be left. The allowance of equipage in the general order for the Summer march was greatly reduced, as in fact all other baggage, and even two ambulances, brought for the sick, were loaded with corn, until they might be needed. I considered it prudent to take rations for thirty days.

On the 26th of October the corn arrived, and was instantly taken and packed, by great exertions, for the march that afteroon, it being recommended by the guide, JEANISER, who now joined me in order to make camps with grass.

At 1 o'clock the "General" was sounded. Soon after I received the dispatch of Oct 18, from South Pass. This announcing, in fact, hostilities in front, the great want of cavalry and the strong hope of the Colonel to see us with him, I read to the officers assembled in front of the mounted regiment, adding a few words expressing my confidence in their every exertion to meet the kindly announced expectations of the commander of the army.

I had corn for the night brought to the camp—seven miles—by two wagons of the fort; half allowance for 18 days was then in camp; the horses were all blanketed from that time, and on the march led and mounted, alternate hours, besides dismounting on difficult ground.

OCT. 27.—Marched 20 miles. The guide found very good grass far from the usual road, making a cut-off to the North Platte. There I commenced herding the horses till dark, and the mules all night.

The marches were 20 miles a day until Oct. 30, when finding on the river very unusually good grass, after marching eight miles the camp was made, and horses and mules herded, no corn being issued in that camp, save a half feed to horses next morning.

Next day there was rain, but we marched twenty miles, to the first grass in the vicinity of Deer Creek, two miles west of it. At the trading-house I caused some good hay to be purchased, all there was, and less than allowance, for the horses. A hunter was there hired; a beef procured and slaughtered; an expressman was also engaged, and I wrote to communicate with head-quarters, but the man did not present himself until the next night.

NOV. 1.—Owing to a total absence of grass, the march was prolonged to twenty-three or twenty-four miles, and a camp made above the bridge. Next morning was very cold; the few tents were with difficulty folded and packed, having remained frozen from the sleet two nights before. The old road was taken, leaving the river at the crossing, and it not having been used by the troops, we were not disappointed in finding grass for a camp at the first spring—fifteen miles. Five wagons and teams of worst mules were that morning left in camp, to return to Fort Laramie after resting a day.

NOV. 3.—Twenty miles were accomplished, against an excessive cold head wind, to a camp on Sago Creek. The horses were mostly led. The fatigue of walking up and over the high hills, in the face of the wind, was very great. A bad camp, with poor hill-grass and a cold rain, was our welcome on Sago Creek.

NOV. 4.—The camp was on Sweet Water, a mile above Independence Rock. The hunter brought in at night 400 pounds of good buffalo meat, and also for me a canteen of petroleum, from a spring at the base of one of the small black mountains, not distant from the road. Five empty wagons and teams were ordered back to Fort Laramie.

NOV. 5.—We passed Devil's Gate, with a scenery landscape up the Sweet Water valley. We crossed the little river to within half a mile of a deep grassy vale, extending into the mountain masses of naked granite; there all the animals were loosed for the night, the mouth of the canon only being guarded.

On the 6th we found the ground once more white, and the snow falling, but then very moderately. I marched as usual. On a four-mile hill the North wind and drifting snow became severe; the air seemed turned to frozen fog; nothing could be seen; we were struggling in a freezing cloud. The lofty wall at "Three Crossings" was a happy relief, but the guide, who had lately passed there, was relentless in pronouncing that there was no grass; the idea of finding and feeding upon grass in that wintry storm, under the deep snow, was hard to entertain, but as he promised grass and other shelter two miles further, we marched on, crossing twice more the rocky stream, half choked with snow and ice; finally he led us behind a great granite rock, but all too small for the promised shelter, only a part of the regiment could huddle there, in the deep snow; while, the long night through, the storm continued, and in fearful eddies from above, before, behind, drove the falling and drifting snow. Thus exposed, for the hope of grass the poor animals were driven with great devotion by the men once more across the stream, and three quarters of a mile beyond to the base of a granite ridge, but which almost faced the storm; there the famished mules, crying piteously, did not seek to eat, but desperately gathered in a mass, and some horses, escaping the guard, went back to the ford, where the lofty precipice first gave us so pleasant relief and shelter.

Thus morning light had nothing cheering to reveal, the air still filled with driven snow—the animals soon came driven in, and mingled in confusion with men, went crunching the snow in the confined and wretched camp, tramping all things in their way. It was not a time to dwell on the fact that from that mountain desert there was no retreat nor any shelter near, but a time for action. No murmurs, not a complaint was heard; and certainly none saw in their commander's face a doubt or cloud; but, with cheerful manner, he gave orders as usual for the march. And then the sun showed his place in the sky, and my heart, for one, beat lighter. But for six hours the frost or frozen fog fell thickly, like snow, and again we marched on as in a cloud.

The deep snow-drifts impeded us much, and in crossing Sweet Water the ice broke in the middle. Marching ten miles only I got a better camp, and herded the horses on the hills; it was a different road, where a few days before the bodies of three frozen men were found.

NOV. 8.—The mercury that morning marked 44 degrees below the freezing point. The march was commenced before 8 o'clock, and soon a high northwest wind arose, which, with the drift, gave great suffering. Few could ride long; but, of necessity, eighteen miles were marched to Bitter Creek. The snow was blown deep in its valley, to which the hills gave little shelter. On them, the guide said, there was some grass; but few animals went, and none stayed there, so bitter was the wind. Twenty-three mules had given out, and five wagons and the harness were ordered to be abandoned at the camp.

Next day, nineteen miles were to be marched, the road over high hills and table-lands—the snow was deep and drifted; the officers and men leading must break through the drifts in the road, where the wagons must follow it—the cloud was still on us and freezing in our faces. Seven hours thus and the Sweet Water Valley was regained—the wagons arrived at night. The animals were driven over the ice to herd on the high hills bounding the very narrow valley; but in the night a very great wind rose and drove them back from the scant bunch grass there, freezing to death fifteen. We had there for fuel, besides the sage, the little bush willow sticks.

NOV. 10.—The northeast wind continued fiercely, enveloping us in a cloud, which froze and fell all day. Few could have faced that wind. The herders left to bring up the rear, with extra but nearly all broken-down mules, but could not force them from the dead bushes of the little valley, and they remained there all day and night, bringing on next day the fourth part that had not frozen. Thirteen mules were marched and the camp was made four miles from the top of the Pass. A wagon that day cut partly through the ice of a branch, and there froze so fast that eight mules could not move it, empty. Nearly all the tent pins were broken in the last camp; a few of iron were here substituted. Nine trooper horses were left freezing and dying on the road that day, and a number of soldiers and teamsters had been frost-bitten. It was a desperately cold night; the thermometers were broken, but by comparison must have marked twenty-five degrees below zero. A bottle of sherry wine froze in a trunk. Having lost about fifty mules in thirty-six hours, the morning of the 11th, on the report of the Quartermaster, I felt bound to leave a wagon in the bushes, filled with seventy-four extra saddles and bridles and some sabres. Two other wagons, at the last movement, he was obliged to leave, but empty. The Sharp's carbines were then issued to mounted as well as dismounted men.

NOV. 11.—Pleasant in the forenoon to men well wrapped and walking in the sun; we early surmounted the Pass, and marching seventeen miles, encamped on Dry Sandy. The guide's search then resulted in his reporting "No grass." There remained but one day's corn after that night. It proved intensely cold, which must needs be seven to eight thousand feet high in Winter, in latitude above 42°. The mules for once were ordered to be tied to the wagons. They gnawed and destroyed four wagon-tongues, a number of wagon-covers, ate their ropes, and, getting loose, ate the sage fuel collected at the tents. Some of these they also attacked. Nine died.

The fast-growing company of dismounted men were marched together as a separate command by day; the morning of the 12th a number of them were frost-bitten from not being in motion, although standing by fires.

That day eighteen miles were marched to Big Sandy, where the guide found grass, and fuel with it; so good that the 13th was made a day of rest; the animals were all herded at the grass. Fifty horses had been lost since leaving Laramie. The regiment had retained through its sufferings an excellent spirit.

Nov. 14 was cold, with a dense fog, which caused much delay and difficulty in collecting the animals. I marched, however, eighteen miles, to "Second Crossing;" there was scarcely any grass. The weather had now much moderated.

The 15th I reached and crossed Green River; there was very little grass, near or far; the horses were herded at night half a mile from camp, crossing the river on the ice. The United States October mail, which preceded me by two days from Fort Laramie, arrived there soon after me. Nine wagons were left at the house, and 42 mules, with teamsters to herd them.

The sick report had rapidly run up from 4 or 5 to 42—36 soldiers and teamsters having been frosted.

A man of Green River, named MIGETTE, was authorized to collect and winter such animals as he might find surviving on the road.

NOV 16.—We had to face a very severe wind, and to march, too, 18 miles before a camp-ground could be got, on Ham's Fork, and there was little or no grass. At midnight my return express, now sent to Fort Laramie, was met. Twenty horses were abandoned in that twenty-four hours.

NOV. 17.—The guide was sent early to look for grass; we found some, and I marched, leading the horses 6 miles, and encamped there, on "Little Muddy," running into Black's Fork.

NOV. 18.—Thirteen miles were marched, and some very good bunch grass was found, by careful search, between the barren clay ridges, within half a mile of which I camped on Black's Fork.

NOV. 19.—Marched, leading through the mud and snow, as yesterday, fourteen miles, passing the camp of the 10th Infantry. I encamped several miles above them, on Black Fork, and about three miles below Fort Bridger.

From there I reported in person yesterday, and one of my companions joined the army head-quarters, Camp Scott.

I have 144 horses, and have lost 134. Most of the loss has occurred much this side of South Pass, in comparatively moderate weather. It has been of starvation. The earth has a no more lifeless, treeless, grassless desert; it contains scarcely a wolf to glut itself on the hundreds of dead and frozen animals, which for 30 miles nearly block the road with abandoned and shattered property. They mark, perhaps, beyond example in History, the steps of an advancing army with the horrors of a disastrous retreat.

A list of the officers is subjoined.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

To the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Army of Utah, Camp Scott, Utah Territory.

Lieut.-Col. P. St. George Cooke.
Major M. S. Howe.
First Lieut. John Buford, R. Q. M.
First Lieut. John Pegram, Adjutant.
Assistant-Surgeon Edward N. Covey.
Brevet-Major H. H. Sibley, commanding Company I and squadron.
Capt. James M. Hawes, commanding Company C and squadron.
First Lieut. Jonas P. Holliday, commanding Company F and squadron.
First Lieut. Thomas Hight, commanding Company B.
First Lieut. John B. Villepigne, commanding dismounted men.
Second Lieut. George A. Gordon, commanding Company A.
Second Lieut. John Mullins.
Second Lieut. Ebenezer Gay, commanding Company G.
Second Lieut. John Green.
Second Lieut. Francis C. Armstrong.
Second Lieut. George Jackson.
Brevet Second Lieut. Samuel W. Ferguson.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HUMBER, U. S. A.—SUFFERINGS OF A PARTY ON THE PLAINS.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, from Independence, gives a narrative of the sufferings of another party, during a journey over the plains:

"On the 25th of October last I met with Captain HUMBER at Fort Laramie. He had started with his regiment for Utah. but at the time was laboring under a chronic disease which compelled him to stop at Fort Laramie. He was very anxious to go to his family at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and requested me to give him a seat in my carriage to the States. I did so, and with another companion we left Fort Laramie on the 27th of October. The weather was fine, and although the season was late for crossing the Plains, we hoped to reach the Missouri River before the Winter should fairly set in.

On our way down, Capt. HUMBER was very ill, and I was apprehensive that he might die before we reached Fort Kearney. When within one hundred miles of that post, to add to our troubles and anxiety, the snow commenced falling fast, and we were compelled to stop in the timber on Platte River for two days. Here the Captain was very ill, and suffered much from exposure and other discomforts incident to prairie life, at an inclement season of the year.

On the 8th of November, with a worn-out team of starving mules, we resumed our journey, my companion and myself walking, through the deepest snow, as our tired animals could scarcely draw the carriage with the sick Captain, our provisions, guns, &c. On the 12th of November our team gave out entirely, and there was no alternative left for us but to abandon carriage, mules, and other property, and walk to Fort Kearney, a distance of some eighteen or twenty miles. Exhausted ourselves, and the Captain not in a fit condition to be out of bed, it was a dreary prospect. We had not proceeded far when the Captain threw himself on the snow and said he could go no further, urging us to go on and save ourselves. We got him on his feet, and on we trudged, making slow and painful progress through the snow, which had by this time drifted deeply in our way. Every fifteen or twenty minutes the Captain would lay down in the snow and beg us to leave him; we would then take him by the arms, carry him through the deepest drifts, and in this way we made our weary march until we came in sight of a trading post three miles west of Fort Kearney. This gave us new life, and after a three hours' tramp we reached that place just as the night set in, and so worn out that we could not have walked a quarter of a mile further.

We were hospitably received by Mr. ALEXANDER CONSTANT, the owner of the ranche. A message was sent to the Fort and in a short time a wagon conveyed us to the comfortable quarters of Captain MARSHALL, the officer in command.

Our feet were badly frozen, but we had reason to be thankful for our most providential escape from the perils of the wilderness.

Doubtless the sufferings endured by Captain HUMBER on this never to be forgotten 12th of November, had the effect of hastening him to his grave.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2132, 2444, 2620, 984, 346, 976, 2520, 2355, 2769, 1527, 889, 1825, 921, 528, 2638, 1177, 2696, 1312, 921, 2851, 1450, 1689, 2537, 2019, 652, 2537, 2418, 2467, 1228, 1084, 1363.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 26 to 29, 418, 437, 181, 470, 411, 464, 415, 421, 523, 526, 403, 527 to 534, 536, 537, 539 to 543, 545 to 550, 552 to 562.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—No calendar for Friday.

New Rules of Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge BETTS has announced the following rules in relation to the disposal of causes upon the calendar of this Court:

1. On the first day of term, the calendar of Admiralty causes, also including issues upon pleadings alone in civil and criminal cases, will be called in order for the purpose of setting down causes for the day calendar, and any cause may be then set down for any day of the first three weeks of the term which may be agreed upon by the parties, taking on the day calendar its relative order on the general calendar.

2. No more than ten causes will be set down on any one day.

3. Each day calendar shall be made up, first, of privileged and set down causes not yet reached in the order of their positions on the general calendar; next, of the causes set down for that day, in the order of their issues; then of causes from the general calendar suffirient to make ten causes in all.

4. Set down causes postponed at the instance of either party for cause when called, or not moved for hearing in their places, will go to the foot of the calendar for the term, to be next called in that order after the causes preceding them have all been called.

The last week of each term (succeeding the next February term) is assigned to Jury causes, civil and criminal; but for special cause shown at the opening of the term, a Jury may be called for hearing cases at an earlier day in the term.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

O'Connell and Toole withdraw their Pleas of Guilty and Plead Not Guilty—O'Connell's Trial Commenced.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Court-room and all the avenues leading thereto were crowded on Wednesday, the attraction being the expected trial of Hagan and "Sailor Dan," as accessories to the rape and manslaughter of Teresa Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, in Nov. last. Directly the Court was organized, Mr. Clinton stated that when on Monday, he had instructed his clients, O'Connell and Toole, to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, it was with the understanding that the legal effect of that plea was known to them. He had now, on the part of O'Connell, to move the Court for the withdrawal of that plea, and the substitution of a plea of Not Guilty.

Mr. James R. Whiting, on the part of the prosecution, replied that the permission to withdraw the plea was a matter that addressed itself entirely to the consideration of the Court. He had been asked on Monday, whether he would consent to the plea, and having examined the case, he thought that, all things considered, the ends of justice would be answered, if such a plea were taken. He had no objection to this proposed change, but on the part of the prosecution, he would state that he should find it incumbent to try the prisoner for the highest crime warranted by the evidence, and he would only trust that O'Connell would not have greater reason to be dissatisfied with the verdict of the Jury, if he was convicted, than he would have had to have murmured at the clemency of the Court, in according the sentence for his volunteer confession.

The Judge said that the Court could not well grant such a motion, unless there was something to satisfy it of the possible innocence of the party. But, inasmuch as the prosecution did not object, the Court could only acquiesce.

Mr. Whiting explained that the prosecution did object, unless Toole's plea was also included in the withdrawal.

Mr. Clinton replied that he did intend to make the same application of Toole, but as he had not obtained Toole's affidavits, he desired to postpone the motion.

The Judge said he would take the papers in O'Connell's case, and keep them till to-morrow, (yesterday,) when Toole's affidavits could be put in.

Mr. Whiting remarked that the prosecution had come to Court, prepared to try the charges against Hagan and "Sailor Dan," *alias* Tenbroke. It would materially change the aspect of their case, if O'Connell was allowed to withdraw his plea, undergo a trial, and be convicted before Hagan and Tenbroke had pleaded. Because in that event they would plead Guilty, but if he was acquitted, they would go to the Jury and risk a trial. Besides, as O'Connell's plea now stood, they were to be tried as accessories to *manslaughter in the first degree*, whereas if he were convicted of the higher offence, they would have to be tried as accessories to *murder in the first degree*. He (Mr. Whiting) must therefore object to their being tried before O'Connell. Again, in the case of Toole, he must object to O'Connell's being tried before Toole had decided whether to stand by, or alter his plea. If the evidence bore strongly against O'Connell, then Toole would not change his plea, and *vice versa*.

The Judge thought there would be no evidence reached that day, therefore he would order on the trial of O'Connell.

Accordingly, at about 10½ o'clock, the work of challenging Jurors commenced.

It consumed nearly the entire day, and after the entire panel was exhausted, at a [illegible] hour in the afternoon only eleven were procured. Their names are as follows:

Junius J. Johnson, retired merchant, No. 86 Sixth-avenue.
James R. Taylor, machinist, No. 89 Mangin-street.
Jacob Wall, baker and confectioner, No. 2[illegible] Barclay-street.
John McLellan, boarding-house keeper, No. 65 Market-street.
Fletcher Harper, Jr., editor, No. 14 West Twenty-second-street.
Robert Taylor, plasterer, No. 100 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Philo Richardson, stationer, No. 177 Eighth-avenue.
Charles F. Stevenson, clerk, No. 65 Beaver-street.
David Griffiths, dry goods dealer, No. 317 Sixth-avenue.
James Eadie, grocer, No. 575 Washington-street.
Patrick H. Noonan, storage, No. 119 Greenwich-street.

The Court then adjourned to yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, a new panel of fifty Jurors having been ordered.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The crowd was greater than ever in the Court room yesterday, to witness the trial of the boy O'Connell. As soon as the proceedings of the day commenced, Mr. Clinton made an application to the Court, on the part of Toole, similar to that which he had submitted on the previous day in the case of O'Connell, namely, that he should be allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and fall back on his original plea of not guilty. As the prosecution offered no opposition, the Court at once assented.

The panel of additional Jurors was then called over, and the challenging for the twelfth Juror was proceeded with. Eleven were set aside, before one could be obtained, who had not formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. This was Mr. Francis George, stable keeper, of No. 124 West Broadway. Mr. Philo Richardson, a Juror who, on the previous day, after being sworn, had desired to be excused because of conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, was examined as to the nature of his scruples, and it appearing from his statement, that they would not prevent him from finding a verdict of Guilty, if the evidence warranted it, he was sent back to his seat.

Francis George, stable keeper, No. 124 West Broadway.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant-District-Attorney, opened the case to the Jury. There was no romance about it, he said; it was a detail of disgusting facts, showing that a state of things existed in this City which were absolutely inconceivable. There were three counts to the indictment against the prisoner on trial, as well as against his confederates. The first and second charged that, with their hands about her throat, they choked or strangled to death the woman Terese Spitzlein, on Nov. 9, at the lager-bier saloon of Christian Marten, No. 32 Greenwich-street. If the evidence should show that they had thus caused her death, the prosecution would ask for a verdict to that effect—the highest crime known to the law, namely—murder. If the evidence should not bear out that charge, it would be his duty to ask for a verdict in one of the higher grades of manslaughter. Mr. Sedgwick proceeded to detail minutely the revolting features of the case. They were, for the most part, published in our columns, and they are of so fearful a character that we are glad to be spared the necessity of their republication, except in a meagre shape. The first witness called was

Martin Devine, a boy of 15, a companion of the prisoners. He testified to having met them on the night in question before the commission of the crime; they were then preparing themselves for some desperate act of rowdyism; one of them invited the rest to "*come on the burn*," (which, being interpreted in the vernacular, means to invade a store or saloon, take what you have a mind to, and when asked for payment, assault the store-keeper and destroy his property;) accepting this invitation, the four prisoners, O'Connell, Toole, Hagan and Sailor Dan, started for the lager-bier saloon of Christian Marten, which was closed; O'Connell first proposed to go there; Sailor Dan went down the steps and got the door opened; the others went to the back door of the store; witness saw them afterwards, when they were talking and laughing about an old woman being killed; they said that Sailor Dan got in at the front way, and let the others in the back way.

Leslie Blackburn was next examined. He was a companion and friend of the prisoners, and seemed to be an unwilling witness; he heard them propose "to get coffee money," which means much the same as "going on the burn;" he afterwards went into Marten's saloon, and found Toole, Hagan and Sailor Dan there; he did not see Connell, that he remembered; he saw Toole in the act of committing the foul outrage on the woman.

Francesca Marten, wife of Christian Marten, keeper of the saloon.—Her testimony was mostly wholly unfit for publication. The prisoner came to the saloon on the night of the outrage; her husband fastened the door and tried to keep them out; Sailor Dan forced the door, and let the others in the back way; witness could not say whether Hagan was there, but she identified O'Connell, Toole and "Sailor Dan;" Toole had on a hairy coat; he offered violence to her, but she repulsed him, telling him she was a virtuous woman and got her living by hard work; he put a dagger to her breast; there were two other women in the saloon who got frightened and ran away; at this time Sailor Dan took Teresa Spitzlein, a woman who boarded there, and dragged her into the passage; the man with the hairy coat (Toole) left witness and assisted; she remained in the bar with her husband, but presently heard a noise in a back room where they had dragged the old woman; she there witnessed the commission of the crime by O'Connell; the woman was shaking as if in a fit; O'Connell, to stifle her cries, had his hands fixed in her throat; witness called her husband, who came but returned to the bar, without doing anything; she also went back to the bar, being afraid of the other ruffians; O'Connell left the saloon last; he passed out without speaking; the woman Teresa Spitzlein came towards the bar, her eyes rolling in her head and foam dropping from her mouth; she turned round, gained another room, fell upon a bed, and died; witness and her sister screamed out, and went in search of a policeman; deceased was forty years old.

This witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Clinton, but nothing of importance was elicited, beyond the fact that the saloon kept by Marten, was a house of ill-repute. The deceased, however, was a woman of good character, and supported herself by going out to days' work.

The Court adjourned a few minutes before 5 P. M., until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Murder Record.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER COMMITTED TEN YEARS AGO.

The Nashville *Banner* has the following remarkable story:

"Among a batch of prisoners recently brought down from the eastern part of the State, convicted of counterfeiting, was one under the name of HENRY FORD. From one of his companions, the keeper received an intimation that FORD was under an assumed name, and that he had been concerned in a crime of a more serious nature than the one for which he was convicted, perpetrated several years since in the neighborhood of Clarksville. Acting upon this hint, Colonel JOHNSON invited several gentlemen from Clarksville to visit the Penitentiary, and took occasion to bring the suspected prisoner face to face with them. When asked if he knew the gentlemen, or either of them, FORD unhesitatingly replied in the negative. Col. J. then brought in the other prisoner who had given him the intimation, and requested him to relate what he knew of FORD. This prisoner then said FORD had told him that some seven or eight years ago he was engaged in a criminal transaction near Clarksville, was arrested, held to bail, and fled. That he went to Missouri, engaged in horse stealing, was suspected, pursued to Iowa, arrested, but subsequently made his escape, and fled to East Tennessee, and that his name was THOS. WYNNE. One of the Clarksville gentlemen then asked WYNNE *alias* FORD, if he did not remember that on the occasion of his arrest, when Judge TURNER held him to bail for $5,000, and he had mounted a horse behind some other person, and was about to go home, that he, his questioner, stopped him, and told him that the Court had reconsidered its action, and increased the bail? WYNNE immediately replied that he was mounted behind no one, but was alone, astride his own horse! This was sufficient, and finding that he was caught he acknowledged that he was THOS. WYNNE, a fact which the gentleman well knew, as they had readily recognized him upon first sight.

The crime with which WYNNE was connected near Clarksville occurred about eight or ten years since. As near as we recollect them he was guilty of enticing a man into the woods, where he cut his throat, robbed him, and beat him with a pistol until he supposed him dead. The poor victim however, revived, and managed to reach the bank of the river, where he was seen by persons on a steamboat passing, taken on board, and lived long enough, at least, to tell the particulars of the deed. Whether he recovered permanently or not we do not remember. WYNNE was arrested, and after an examination held to bail in ten or twenty thousand dollars. His mother, an estimable lady then living in Montgomery, became security for his appearance, and he fled. Mrs. W. was pecuniarily ruined by the payment of the bond money.

WYNNE is in the Penitentiary for three years. We presume, after his time expires, he will be held to answer for the crime of which we have spoken.

This is a singular case of retributive justice. After committing a crime which, in point of cold-blooded atrocity, was among the most fiendish of which we have ever read, this unfortunate man has been for years a fugitive and a flying criminal upon the face of the earth.

MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Mercury* states that a murder was committed at the Craneville Dépôt on the Central Railroad, in Union County, on Tuesday night. An Irishman and a Russian, both residents of Craneville, got into a difficulty, when the former drew a knife, and stabbed the latter in the thigh. The knife severed the main artery, causing death in about three minutes. The murderer escaped and reached his house at Craneville, where he was arrested a short time after, and was committed to jail at Elizabeth, to await the result of a Coroner's inquest, which is being held by Coroner CHANDLER, of Elizabeth. The Irishman made a stout resistance to those who pursued him to his house, barricading his doors, and keeping them at bay for some little time, but was finally overcome by superior numbers.

MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

DAVID DAVIS has been arrested in Morgan County, Virginia, charged with having murdered WILLIAM BARKER, on the night of the 19th instant. Both parties are men of families.

A large amount of machinery is now lying on the wharf in Brownsville, Texas, to be carried to the mines in Mexico.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we receive three days later intelligence from Europe. Our readers will be gratified to learn that the missing steamship *Ariel*, about the safety of which there was some anxiety, has met with no very serious accident. After she had been several days out from Southampton she broke her shaft, and was compelled to put back to Cork, under sail, for repairs. The telegram reports that an attempt had been made on the Emperor NAPOLEON'S life, but, happily, without success, though his Majesty had a most narrow escape. From London we learn that the Money Market was easier; the Bank of England, as was anticipated, have reduced their rate of discount to five per cent. The launch of the *Leviathan* is now completed. She has been pushed to the end of her ways, and little else will be done till the next high tides float her away. In the Queen of Spain's speech to the Cortes, she alludes to her acceptance of the mediation of France and England in the quarrel with Mexico, and instances her action in this respect as a proof of the spirit of conciliation which animates the Spanish Ministry. In the Liverpool Cotton Market a decline of ½d. is reported. Breadstuffs were dull and drooping.

By the *Canada* we receive a week's later intelligence from India, but no event of special importance has occurred since previous advices. The *Fulton*, however, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought details of the most interesting Indian news that has been reported since the outbreak of the mutinies. We devote, this morning, considerable space to these particulars, and, especially, to the official history of the defence of Lucknow by Brigadier INGLIS, the commander of the garrison, during a siege of four months. The story is one of almost incredible endurance, courage, perseverance and unflagging energy, displayed equally by men and women in despite of danger, hardship, privations, sickness, and a combination of other causes that would most naturally tend to make the bravest despair. Particulars are also given of the annihilation of the Gwalior mutineers by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Brigadier HOPE GRANT, from which it would appear that the conduct of Gen. WINDHAM, as a military man, was most culpably negligent, and betrayed a want of precaution for which he will probably be court-martialed.

Our correspondent, writing on board the United States steamship *San Jacinto*, now at Hong Kong, gives some interesting particulars concerning the projected attack on Canton, which, he says, will be made on or about the 1st of December. Minister REED was at Macao, where the various plenipotentiaries were also assembled in consultation over coming events.

By the arrival of the steamship *Isabel* at Charleston we received advices from Havana and Key West to the 25th inst. There is nothing new at Havana. Sugars were unchanged, and Molasses was declining. Colonel ANDERSON, with six of his officers and thirty-nine men, were at Key West, and the Court there had decreed that they should all be held for trial in the District Court of Louisiana.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, introduced a proposition as an amendment, or rather addition, to Mr. DAVIS' Pacific Railroad bill, providing for two routes, northern and southern. A bill was reported from the Select Committee on the Banking System of the District of Columbia, prohibiting the issue of notes of a less denomination than $50 in the District by corporations located without its limits. The Committee deem it inexpedient to authorize the establishment of banks of issue in the District. The Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Light-house Board. The bill providing for an increase of the Army was taken up and debated, with slight intermission, until the adjournment. The special order of the day was the resolution providing for the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING, but after a brief consideration the matter was postponed until the 9th of February. No question was taken on the Army bill. The House immediately on assembling went into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency bill, but after an unsuccessful effort to enforce the rule confining members to the subject under consideration, the Kansas question became paramount, and was debated until the adjournment.

Among the petitions presented in the State Senate yesterday was one from Gen. BURNETT, Colonel of the New-York Volunteers in Mexico, asking to be renumerated for the expense incurred by him in raising the regiment. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill requiring foreign insurance companies to deposit securities with the Comptroller. The resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Ex-Governor MARCY were unanimously adopted. In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Comptroller, refusing any compensation to those performing the duties of officers during the disorganization of the House, on the ground that it was in conflict with the statute. A bill was then introduced, by unanimous consent, providing for their pay, and after a discussion in Committee of the Whole, it was pushed to a third reading and passed. No other business was done, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

A dreadful steamboat explosion occurred on the Ohio River, about 18 miles below Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon. The *Fanny Fern*, from St. Louis for Pittsburg, having 35 passengers on board, burst her boiler, killing 15 persons, including the Captain and three ladies, and wounding several others. The boat then took fire, burned to the water's edge, and sunk with 400 tons of produce.

A joint resolution is before the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the Governor to open a correspondence with the Governors of other States, with a view to the adoption of measures for the suppression of small notes.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report in favor of the appointment of Dock-masters, by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Another communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, Esq., being a continuance of his report of frauds in the Street Department.

A memorial from the New-York Quarantine Commissioners—enforcing their views in favor of Sandy Hook for a Quarantine site—has been presented to the New-Jersey Legislature, and referred to the Committee on the subject.

The trial of O'CONNELL for the revolting outrage and murder in Greenwich-street, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when the Jury panel was completed. Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, made an impressive statement of the facts which the prosecution expected to prove, and three witnesses for the people were examined. The evidence shows that the crime for which O'CONNELL and three others were indicted was one of the most revolting ever committed. The prisoners are mere boys, as indeed are two-thirds of all the parties confined at present in the City Prison for the more heinous class of offences.

Last evening, in the Shiloh Church, a lecture was delivered by Rev. C. W. DENISON, late United States Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, in illustration of the beneficent effects of negro emancipation in the British Colonies, and combating the arguments to the contrary.

At the meeting last evening of the Geological section of the Geographical and Statistical Society, in University Chapel, Professor COOKE read an interesting paper on the Geology of New-Jersey. It was illustrated by diagrams of sections and maps, and was well received, ex-Governor SEYMOUR moving a vote of thanks to the Professor.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less firm in flour, which partially declined a shade and closed dull. Wheat was lightly dealt in at former figures. Corn was more freely offered and purchased at easier prices. 900 bales Cotton were reported sold at unchanged quotations. A better inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, and for Sugars at buoyant rates. Pork was depressed and lower. Freights were moderately active and steady.

The Increase of the Army.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' bill, providing for the increase of the national army by five new regiments, for the ostensible purpose of enabling our troops in Utah to rescue the Administration from the melancholy plight into which it has so senselessly plunged itself, is now on its trial before the Senate. If there were no other conceivable way open for the redemption of the brave men who have been marched into the snowy fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, we should be ashamed to believe that a single American Senator could be found, even in these degenerate days of partisan fanaticism, capable of raising his voice in opposition to the project of the Ex-Secretary of War. While we have from the first insisted upon the necessity of dealing with the Mormon community as an alarming and anomalous organization, we have also steadily reprobated the inane and vacillating policy which has been actually pursued with respect to them, and which began in a blundering compromise, to culminate in a headlong, clumsy and irritating invasion. But it is not tolerable that the consequences of Executive incapacity should be visited in famine, pestilence and defeat upon the military ministers of the national will. Our soldiers have been sent into the Territory of Utah to keep by force a peace which need never have been broken, and to coerce by the bayonet a people upon whom the persuasive influences of a regular, reasonable, and liberal authority have never been fairly tried. The errand was sufficiently frantic in itself, and its folly was further aggravated by the grossest disregard alike of science and of common sense, in the selection of a season at which to commence operations. But something worse than folly, and sadder, if there be anything sadder than folly, has begun to darken over the history of the Utah Expedition, and to merge all criticism of its origin and conduct, at least for the present, in anxiety for the fate of those who compose it.

The narrative of Colonel COOKE, which we publish to-day, sketches in terse and graphic language the progress of the force under his command from their departure from Fort Leavenworth, K. T., on the 17th September, down to their arrival at Black Fork, U. T., on Nov. 21. It appears that the troops under the orders of Colonel COOKE were summoned, at three days' warning, to prepare for a march of eleven hundred miles over a territory utterly wild and barbarous, and throughout a great part of its extent entirely bare alike of grass and game. No adequate arrangements could possibly be made in that remote quarter of the country for such an expedition, and Colonel COOKE must have felt from the outset that he and his men were dispatched, like the six hundred at Balaklava, into a literal "valley of death," stretching not for half a league only, but for hundreds of miles on and up to batteries of Winter and of famine, more dreadful than the Russian cannon. After two months' steady advance, he finds himself at the end of November compelled to a halt, and probably to an encampment, in the midst of a most desolate region, haunted only by the scouts and outposts of a population of fanatics, exasperated into foes by the belief that their liberties, their religion and their lives are menaced by the Supreme Government. The road behind our little army is strewed for miles on miles by the dead bodies of horses and cattle that have perished, neither by cold, nor by fatigue, but by sheer starvation, and that mark, to use the emphatic words of Colonel COOKE, "the steps of an advancing army with the horrors of a disastrous retreat beyond, perhaps, all example in history."

To avert, if possible, and at least to mitigate the catastrophe which unquestionably impends over this devoted force in its present position, is a national duty which admits neither of question nor delay. But it certainly is not to be done by the simple addition of five regiments to our army at large. Long before Mr. DAVIS' bill could possibly go into operation, the doom of the Utah Expedition would have been sealed, and we should be simply turning from the contemplation of one frightful disaster in the past, to the anticipation of a like disaster in the future. The Government which has bungled matters into their present position, should hardly be trusted to bring them out again into order and safety. The pressing demand of the moment can only be met, it appears to us, by the immediate organization of a pioneer force sufficiently familiar with the prairie and mountain traveling of the Western deserts to find its way to the relief of the Utah command, and sufficiently strong to protect itself on the march. If this thing can be done, it should be done and at once. Before the Spring shall make further operations practicable, we shall have time in which to decide whether any further operations of a nature so decisively aggressive ought to be undertaken, and if that question shall then be decided in the affirmative, we shall find abundant means in an actual army and in the militia resources of the West and of California for carrying them on, without swelling the aggregate of our already enormous military expenses by a permanent addition to the regular army. Economy is a matter of reason and relations, and it is the secret of efficiency in military affairs as in all other human concerns, and economy is so egregiously disregarded in the actual administration of an army, that it is worth while for us to see how much we ought to do with the appropriations already devoted to the military service before expanding our borders of expense to meet a sudden emergency in the dangerous and dubious way proposed by Senator DAVIS. Our army at this time numbers about 12,000 men, all told, and our army appropriations and estimates for the current fiscal year reach the sum of $20,917,065, by the computation of the Washington *Union*. Assuming these figures to be correct, our military force is now kept up at an average annual expense of $1,100 per man. In 1852, the British Regular Army of 129,000 men was maintained upon an appropriation of $32,000,000, or at an average expense per man of about $241 annually. The British army is notoriously the costliest establishment of the kind in Europe, and certainly not the least formidable. Now, when we consider that the vast majority of the privates in our own army are foreigners of such a class that most of them could hardly expect to earn in civil life more than from $300 to $400 per year, and particularly when we consider that the actual pay of our troops, as well of officers as of men, is by no means extravagantly high when compared with the incomes of corresponding classes of men in civil life in this country, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that an investigation into the application of the appropriations made for the army of the United States might be found to be a much more thorough as well as more economical method of increasing our military efficiency than any addition, at an additional cost, to the force we already maintain. Even in British India, under the lax administration of the Company's service, the annual cost of a European dragoon is estimated on the scale of the whole army at a trifle less than $450 per annum. A thorough overhauling of our army expenses ought to enable us not only to keep the Mormons in order hereafter, but to pay the cost of rescuing our endangered troops in Utah at this moment, and we trust that some patriotic Senator will avail himself of the present opportunity of doing this piece of plain, practical service to the country.

The Grievances of Lucy Stone.

LUCY STONE has recently been making herself more than usually conspicuous by refusing to pay her taxes, and having her goods sold out in due course. Some people are in a great rage with her, because, being married, she continues to assert her independence of her husband by refusing to obey the law; others because, being a woman, she ventures to make capital in a way which custom allows men alone to make use of, and others because her friends are said to buy in the goods, and the whole affair is consequently a sham. About the good or bad taste of the lady's proceedings we have nothing to say, as questions of this sort are generally passed upon by the ladies themselves, and they allow of no appeal. Whether a woman does well or ill in submitting her household goods to the auctioneer's hammer, either for the sake of principle, or any other sake, women themselves will always decide, whatever be the abstract right or wrong of the matter.

But there can be no question that LUCY STONE'S proceedings present the fact very clearly, that the principle of universal suffrage has never yet been acknowledged either in this country or any other, and that, Democratic as we are in apportioning the franchise, we act upon the very principle which we profess to repudiate—the principle of capacity. By shutting out women and children, and negroes, we acknowledge that there is a line which ought to be drawn somewhere, on one side of which stand the electors and on the other the non-electors. Pure and unmitigated universal suffrage would imply the enjoyment of the franchise by every soul who obeyed the laws and contributed a quota, however small, to the revenue. But no such concession, strange to say, in spite of all the declamation the world has heard upon the subject of popular rights, has ever yet been made by any community. The most democratic of democracies has always reserved to itself the right of deciding where the line of capacity shall be drawn. In England, the line is one of money. Here it is a line of age and sex, and it would be hard to say which is the more arbitrary. There it is the pride of property which is flattered, and here the pride of sex. Both utterly fail in effecting the object for which they are designed—the exclusion of the incompetent. There are hundreds of thousands of ten-pound householders in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty in whose hands the franchise resembles a jewel in a hog's snout; and there are hundreds of thousands of men, who are neither freeholders nor householders, who are wise and honest enough to rule, not to speak of voting. The line which separates the two classes is clearly not laid down by reason. But are there not amongst us hundreds of thousands of excellent citizens who don't happen to be either men, or twenty-one years of age, who profess all the requisites for taking part in popular elections, and are open to none of the ordinary objections? We don't allow women to vote, because we say they are too much under the influence of their feelings and of their relatives. The argument of susceptibility to extraneous influences is precisely the one which the opponents of an extension of the suffrage in England use with most assiduity against the admission of poor householders to the rights of citizenship. Is it not just as forcible in their mouths as in ours? Are the hordes whom FERNANDO and BEN WOOD led to the polls last December less open to the charge of moral weakness than hundreds or thousands of women in this City who practice, from year to year, all the virtues of gentlewomanhood and yet never vote?

We have long ceased in this country to base our apportionment of the franchise upon a regard to consequences or results. No one now ventures to oppose universal suffrage, because it will lead to certain evils or abuses. We have formally declared, over and over, that all must have the franchise, not because the best form of Government is thus secured, but because justice is thus done—not because it is most expedient, but because it is right. Why then do we lay down a rule in dealing with the political rights of our wives and sisters which we have long repudiated as regards ourselves? Women would be influenced by their passions or prejudices—but so are the "lion-hearted Democrats" of Tammany Hall, and the rowdy Americans of Baltimore. Do the mass of our men vote after calm deliberation, and the profoundest study of political science? The great mass of women would not vote at all; the great mass of the most intelligent men in the City don't vote either. Moreover, we venture to assert that in the lowest ranks of society, amongst the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the women are those who display more of the virtues of good citizens, forethought, temperance, industry, and self-restraint.

We do not wish to be understood by these remarks as being in favor of permitting women to vote. We make them mainly to show that, in spite of our boasted devotion to general political principles, and our professed readiness to follow them to their final results, in practice we really do no such thing. Our Government, like that of every other country, is based upon considerations of expediency. We go farther, perhaps, in obedience to general principles than any other country; we try experiments more readily and more rashly; but we do not risk everything upon a theory. We reach a point at last where general principles give place to practical results and to considerations of expediency.

The Defence of Lucknow.

Those who fancy that the ages of chivalry are indeed past, and who complain of the level monotony of modern life, will be not a little startled by the account which we publish to-day of the defence of Lucknow. It comes to us in the formal shape of a Brigadier's report to his commanding officer, and it was evidently written by a man more familiar with the sword than with the pen; but in the whole range of military narrative and romantic composition it would be hard to find a chapter of more profound, and simple and stirring interest. Neither a Scott nor a Napier could much have mended the graphic force of its thrilling reality—for its poetry is the poetry of feeling and of fact, and it will take its place in history with the stories of Numantium and Saragossa, as a record of the splendid possibilities of human endurance, courage and foresight under the pressure of everything which can appal the soul and exhaust the energies of man.

The war of the Indian Mutiny will doubtless find its fit historian in due time, and the tale which we to-day present will then be told in statelier language and in more affecting detail, but it can never be made more impressive than it now is, or convey its great lessons with a more memorable force.

THE LAWS OF MARRIAGE.—Marrying in haste, the old proverb says, is very apt to lead to repentance at leisure. The young lady, whose clandestine marriage has occupied the attention of our Courts for several days past, seems to have discovered the folly of her elopement, after the comparatively brief space for reflection which these proceedings afforded. The application was on the part of the husband for possession of his wife, and the Judge concluded to decide the case in accordance with the wishes of the party most deeply interested,—the wife herself, who protested that, although she was duly and lawfully married, she had no desire to live with her husband, but, on the contrary, a very earnest wish to be delivered from him.

The Judge, accordingly, refused the order applied for,—but we do not see how this alters the relation of the parties in the least. They are still husband and wife, and until the bond, which Rev. Mr. HEMMING so hastily fabricated during their half-hour's absence from Wallack's Theatre, is in due form dissolved, neither certainly, can contract any other marriage.

This case affords a forcible illustration of the criminal folly of these clandestine marriages and of the unthinking but most culpable readiness of clergymen to perform them. It is not surprising, perhaps, that young persons should be thoughtless enough to enter upon such engagements as they would upon any frolic which promised amusement for half an hour; but it is surprising that persons holding the responsible position of clergymen or magistrates should perform the marriage ceremony, without making themselves at least reasonably certain that the circumstances of the case render it reasonable and proper. This matter may very properly engage the attention of our Legislature. There ought to be some more stringent provisions in regard to the solemnization of marriages, or else there should be some more ready means of escaping from bonds which may be so lightly imposed.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—The Washington *Union* has a long and vehement appeal "to every true Democrat, North and South, in and out of Congress, in the Union,"—intended evidently to foreshadow the President's Message on Kansas Affairs, and to inform the Democratic Party that this question is to be made a test of party fidelity. Utah and Kansas are presented as being both in rebellion against the Federal Government, and the President is determined to put them both down,—the one by force of arms and the other by admission into the Union!

The official organ represents Kansas as *applying* for admission under the Lecompton Constitution: and those in Kansas who are opposed to it as being in rebellion. The election returns show 11,000 *against* the Constitution, and 6,000 for it:—a large majority of the inhabitants, therefore, are in a state of rebellion—against the minority. This is the *Union's* idea of democracy. It does not hesitate to discard utterly the expressed will of the inhabitants at the ballot-box, and to insist that the Convention had supreme authority,—had full power to bind the people, not only without their sanction, but against their explicit and emphatic vote. Popular elections are of no validity against packed conventions! This is the doctrine to which the Administration proposes to rally the Democracy of the Union. This is the exposition of the principle of popular sovereignty which the Democratic Party, North and South, is expected to maintain and defend.

The *Union* menaces Democrats—"in and out of office—in and out of Congress"—who shall venture to oppose the Lecompton Constitution, with the displeasure of the Administration. We shall speedily see how much terror there is in these repeated and unbecoming threats.

A CITY POST-OFFICE.—Several of the City journals are suggesting various sites and plans for a City Post-Office,—one recommending the present City Hall, another the Astor House, a third the Hospital, &c., &c. All these suggestions may be very wise, but they are quite useless, for the simple reason that the money appropriated by the Government will not suffice to buy them. The sum of $500,000 has been appropriated for a site, and the President, to whose discretion the whole subject is expressly committed, has decided to use only *half* of it for the site, reserving the other half for the building. He has accordingly offered $250,000 for the lower angle of the Park, and offered to erect on that site, which is universally conceded to be the best location in the City, a splendid Post-Office building, which shall be at once an ornament and a convenience to the City.

This proposition is before the Common Council,—where it seems to be receiving not the least attention. The probability is, that the private interests concerned in the selection and sale of other sites, will have sufficient influence to defeat this project and to leave the City without a Post-Office for eight or ten years longer.

A suggestion has been made that wings should be built back from the City Hall to Chambers-street, and that a building be also erected upon that street, so as to inclose a square, and that these buildings be devoted to a Post-Office and other public uses. This matter might very properly be taken into consideration by the City-Hall Commission which was appointed last Winter at Albany, if it is still in existence. So far as the public are aware, however, it has taken no steps towards fulfilling the objects of its appointment, and it may be necessary to appoint a new one in its place.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

News From Havana and Key West.

THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON—SUGAR UNCHANGED—COLONEL ANDERSON AND HIS MEN AT KEY WEST, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th instant, has arrived here.

The Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York on the 19th instant, for Havana and New-Orleans, and the English Mail steamer, had not arrived at Havana on the 25th instant.

The steamship *Grenada*, from Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 23d inst.

The *Wabash* was at Key West, and her officers and men were well. Nineteen of her men whose time had expired came passengers by the *Isabel*.

Sugar was unchanged. Molasses was declining. Exchange on London was 16 per cent. premium, and on New-York and Boston 3@4 ⅌ cent.

Nothing is said about yellow fever at Havana.

Colonel ANDERSON, six of his officers and thirty-nine men had arrived at Key West, and the Court there decreed that they should be held for trial in the District Court of Louisiana. In default of bail, they were held in custody.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER FANNY FERN—FIFTEEN LIVES REPORTED LOST.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Fanny Fern*, bound to St. Louis from Pittsburg, with 400 tons of produce, 15 cabin and 20 deck passengers, exploded her boiler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, 18 miles below this city.

Fifteen lives are reported to be lost, including Capt. WOODWARD, several deck hands and firemen, and three ladies.

The boat took fire, burned to the water's edge, and then sank.

The Clerks, Messrs. DUMB and ROGERS, were scalded, the former badly, and the latter slightly.

The Ohio and Mississippi train brought up 30 of the sufferers, 15 of whom were wounded. The pilot, engineer and mate were saved.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Territorial Legislature have decided not to give way for the Topeka Government, but to proceed to the enactment of an entire code of laws to supersede all laws passed prior to the special session of the Legislature.

A protest to Congress against the Constitution has been published.

COLIN CLARKSON, with the Lecompton Constitution, left here this morning for Washington. CALHOUN, LECOMPTE and PATE will probably reach here to morrow.

REJECTION OF RETURNS BY GEN. CALHOUN, &C.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 26.

From several gentlemen who reached the Planters' house last night, direct from Kansas, having left Leavenworth City on the 20th, we have later news from the Territory.

Our informant traveled from Westport to Booneville, in company with a messenger bearing dispatches from General CALHOUN to the Cabinet at Washington. The dispatches were telegraphed from Boonville. The tenor of these, as derived from the messenger, is that General CALHOUN has thrown out the votes returned to Governer DENVER, alleging, as a reason for so doing, that such returns were not made in accordance with the Lecompton schedule, and should have been delivered to him, and therefore are illegal and void. This high-handed measure gives the Pro-Slavery Party a majority of one in the Council, and a majority of two in the Lower House; besides, elects the Pro-Slavery State ticket throughout.

The Free-State men in all the Territory are much excited about the matter, and say if CALHOUN persists in rejecting such returns, and if Congress admits Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, they will resist to the bitter end. We learn also from the gentlemen mentioned above, that the notorious JACK HENDERSON is still in custody at Lawrence, more scared than hurt.

We also learn from Mr. H. C. HEMINGWAY, who left Lawrence on the 20th, that everything was quiet in that section. One man, the father of SHOULER, who shot the Shawnee Indian, had been arrested. The election of the Free State ticket had been conceded—Legislature and all.

Mr. STOVER, one of the Pro-Slavery members elect of the Legislature, had been shot in the stage while on his way from Wyandott to Leavenworth. The affair is thus related. STOVER was in the stage, when a horseman rode up and called his name; on his answering, the person fired at him, the shot taking effect in his face, and, as is supposed, mortally wounding him. The affair created much excitement, while the party firing made his escape.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to open a correspondence with the Governors of other States, for the purpose of calling a convention for the adoption of measures to prohibit notes of a less denomination than $5, $10, or $20.

Resolutions have been offered to the Legislature, instructing Senators from Pennsylvania to resist the admission of Kansas into the Union, until its Constitution has received the unqualified sanction of a majority of the *bona fide* residents. They were referred to a Special Committee, amid much confusion.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Senate, to-day, reëlected BENJAMIN STEVENS Sergeant-at-Arms, in concurrence with the House.

New-York Quarantine Commissioners and the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 28.

Governor NEWELL sent to the Legislature today a memorial from the New-York Quarantine Commissioners, moderately enforcing their views in favor of Sandy Hook as a site for Quarantine, and representing the large interest of New-Jersey in the question. The memorial was referred to the Quarantine Committee.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

No. 30.—David A. Secombe, *et al. vs.* Franklin Steele. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota with costs.

No. 54.—Horace Silsby, *et al. vs.* Elisha Foote. Argument continued.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 7 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about 4 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. A stiff northwest wind was blowing. Weather cloudy.

Loss of Life and Property on the Lakes for the Year 1857.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

This morning's *Express* publishes a statement of Lake disasters, during the year 1857. Total loss of property, $1,887,935; decrease as compared with last year's loss of $1,738,809. Total loss of life for 1857, 490; an increase of 83 over past year.

Appointment of Notaries Public.

Gov. KING has appointed the following Notaries Public for New-York and vicinity:

NEW-YORK—J. P. Girard Foster, William Sinclair, W. J. A. Fuller, Alex. H. Drummond, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Clinton Rice, Edward A. Stansbury, Thomas Stewart—reappointments.

QUEENS—Walter Edwards, Astoria—reappointment.

KINGS—Charles Holt, Benj. F. Mudgett, John Richardson, Brooklyn—reappointments.

FROM ALBANY.

Introduction of Speaker Alvord—Commencement of Proceedings—Work in the Senate—Another Constitutional Convention—Appeals in Criminal Cases—Mortgage Sales—Extension of Time for Collecting Taxes—Amendments to the Police Law—Brooklyn Ferry—The Harbor Commission—Executive Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1857.

The House met at 11 o'clock, as per order, and in more order than usual.

After some minor proceedings Mr. ALVORD was conducted to the Speaker's desk. His appearance brought from his political friends a round of hearty cheers, showing that he had ardent adherents in the thronged galleries. Mr. ALVORD, in obedience to a custom sanctioned and made obligatory by time, made respectful acknowledgment of the obligations under which he labored. His tone, his language, his manner, were in strict accordance with the proprieties of the occasion, leaving upon the mind the impression that he would in all things be what he had promised—the Speaker of the whole House, and not the mouth-piece of the moiety who had chosen him to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly.

He will find it difficult to adhere to the determination he expressed, but I have faith to believe that he will sincerely make the endeavor, and in these troubled waters, "sincere endeavor" is about the extreme of what can be expected.

Committees were appointed to inform the Governor and Senate of the happy conclusion of the drama of "organization." The Senate responded "Glad of it," and the Governor communicated in writing. Of course it was the Governor's Message, and of course it was read from the Clerk's desk, "for the information of members," notwithstanding it had been published some three weeks ago.

After the Message had been read, there was a "general jail delivery" of petitions, notes, resolutions, bills, &c. Every member's desk seemed a perfect Pandora's box, vomiting forth cartloads of accumulated evils. If this innumerable host are to be given shape by this Legislature, the bulk and volume of the last session will be a pigmy in comparison with this.

The Senate waxes industrious, and Senators grow prolific in propositions. Senator SPOW has become wearied of the State Constitution, and gives notice of his intention to provide for calling another Convention. If I recollect rightly, the Senator was a member of the Convention to which we are indebted for the absurd and incongruous document under which the State machine is now run, and was probably familiar with the theories and principles upon which it was constructed. His experience ought to make him cautious how he ventures upon the experiment of calling another Convention. I know there are many who do realize that the organic law can be made much worse than it now is, but those who have watched the rapidity with which the representative principle has run its course, will look with alarm upon any proposition to subject the Constitution to another series of experiments.

Senator J. D. WILLARD gave notice of a bill to correct some errors in the organization of the Court of Sessions of New-York. He proposes to limit the right of prisoners convicted of criminal offences to appeal to Courts of higher jurisdiction. Now, appeal and stay of proceedings are matters of right. Senator WILLARD proposes to allow Judges of the Supreme Court discretionary powers in such cases.

Senator NOXON gives notice of his intention to introduce a bill extending the time of publication of notices of foreclosures of mortgages. It will be recollected that Senator NOXON also introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of lands sold under a foreclosure. I presume that in the presentation of both these measures Senator NOXON is reflecting the wishes and interest of his immediate constituency, who are looking for legislative relief from burdens suddenly brought on them by the late crisis. It may be possible that the last proposition, extending the term of publication, may pass the Legislature. I can hardly realize that there is the first living look for the enactment of his proposition to reëstablish the right to redeem lands once sold.

The tax gatherer finds it hard work to collect in the tithes within the time specified by law. Senator DARLING proposes to give him until the 15th of March, fifteen days more than the usual allowance. And yet, I think, this extension will have to be extended, for within the memory of man there has never been a time when the collector was a more unwelcome visitor.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners send their humble petition to the Legislature to be released from the embarrassments which surround them in relation to the "old force" which followed the errors and fostered the imprudences of Mayor WOOD. They ask to have repealed so much of the law as prohibits the reappointment of men who have been dismissed, and to have the "old force" placed on the same footing as new applicants for appointments. The petition is signed by every Commissioner. As it is the only act in the performance of which there has ever before been a perfect union, it seems appropriate that the prayer of the petition should be granted.

The "interests of the City of Brooklyn" appear to be attracting a full proportion of Senatorial attention. We have to-day no less than three documents emanating from the Board of Aldermen of that City. The first and second remonstrate against the passage of the bills cutting short the terms of office of the Corporation Counsel, and the Financial officers. The third was a petition to have the Charter so amended as to permit the Aldermen to receive a compensation not exceeding $500 per annum.

Some thirty or forty gentlemen, residing in Brooklyn, send up a petition and bill to regulate the rates of ferriage between that suburb and New-York. The bill that accompanies the petition is very much in detail, and I judge too complicated to be practical. The necessity for some legislative action seems generally admitted. Cannot the friends of a reform system mature and present some more simple and certain remedy than the long rigmarole which is appended to the petition presented this morning.

Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, of the city of Brooklyn, complains that he has suffered grievous damage by reason of the acts of the late Board of Harbor Commissioners. He asked to have the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial Circuit authorized to examine and ascertain the amount of the damage of which he complains, and to report the amount of said damages to the next Legislature. I do not know the extent of the grievance of which Mr. DU BOIS makes complaint, but I do know, that if the principle be established in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, the State will need to have at least a million of dollars to foot all the bills which will be presented under the head of damages done by the Harbor Commissioners.

Messrs. ISAAC E. and B. F. SMITH petition to have repealed section two of the act to provide for the appointment of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. It proposes to again vest in the City the right to make grants of land under water. Mr. Comptroller FLAGG favors the petitioners, in a note which he addresses to the Lieutenant-Governor, or, rather, he signs his name to such a recommendation.

Mr. ELY presented a bill to appropriate $75,000 for the erection of a female department to the Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. In the present condition of the State Treasury, to make such an appropriation seems hardly possible; but if that sum were at the command of the Legislature, I do not know where it could be more fittingly bestowed.

The Senate went into Executive session to-day, to consider nominations by the Governor. Nothing but the names of Notaries were received or acted on. I think the chance of the nomination of BENTON for Auditor "grows small by degrees and beautifully less" each succeeding day. The Governor evidently entertains the opinion that there are as good fish in the sea as have yet been caught, and, I think, intends to try his hand at hooking one of them. The current of popular opinion—for reasons which are obvious to those familiar with the purposes and practices of the class of men who are now urging Mr. BENTON—sets in decidedly with the Governor.

LEO.

Colonel Burnett and the New-York Volunteers—A Registry Law—Foreign Insurance Companies—The Marcy Testimonial—Grounds of Divorce—Pay of Officers—Brooklyn Matters—Senators Mather and Schell and the Fort Snelling Investigation—Illness of Governor King, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The Senate does not do much. It is waiting for he completion of the double track.

So far the session has been marked for nothing out of the usual run, if I except the extraordinary character of some of the petitions presented. Some of those have been remarkably cool, to say the least, until today, the modest request of the philanthropists of the Inebriate Asylum, to be allowed one-half of the proceeds from licenses, was a head and shoulders above all others, but it had to give way this morning in favor of the superior claims of the prayer of Colonel WARD B. BURNETT. His cool assurance, it seems to me, can have no parallel. Ever since the War with Mexico, the statute books, national, State, and municipal, are overcrowded with enactments for compensation of services which our regiments rendered in that campaign. City awards, City rewards, State bounties, and United States pensions, have "followed fast and followed faster," until it seemes impossible that any one item, from the cost of a drink of whisky up to the arming of a brigade, could possibly be left unbalanced. We have had as many "final settlements" as there were "last words of Timothy Dexter," but it appears we are not yet through with the reckoning, for Col. BURNETT this morning asks the State to open the account. I rather think he speaks too late. It seems to me that particular run of donations is not to be very popular this session, under any circumstances.

A REGISTRY LAW

Is noticed as among the bills to be introduced by two or three Assemblymen, and to-day Senator JOHNSON gave notice of his intention to bring one in the Senate. If it is not killed with paternal embraces, it appears possible that such a proposition may reach maturity at this session. It is growing in favor with the masses of the people, and popular impulse is making itself felt in the Legislature.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator STOW gives notice of his intention to prepare a bill providing that insurance companies of other States shall not do business in this State, until they have filed with the Comptroller securities which shall be sufficient to protect our citizens from impositions. A good proposition.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Senator PRATT will shortly introduce a bill to prevent the payment of interest on deposits. The details of the bill will be carefully matured, and so precise in terms as to make it very difficult to evade its provisions.

THE MARCY TESTIMONIAL.

The resolutions introduced by Senator STOW, giving expression to the loss which the State has endured in the death of Governor MARCY, were called up this morning. Senator WILLARD and Senator ——— paid their tributes to the memory of the deceased, and the resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Is to be the special order in the Senate to-morrow. Senator STOW has the right of track, and it is said, will run an extra express train for the occasion. There are none in the Senate who can surpass the gentleman from Niagara, when he rouses himself for a debate. He is brilliant and logical, and has a flow and volume of language that is the gift of few.

GROUNDS OF DIVORCE.

Senator WADSWORTH has introduced a bill to facilitate the granting of divorces. He provides that any Justice of the Supreme Court may grant a decree of divorce, on complaint:

1. That the wife deserts the husband for a period of four years.

2. The same, when the wife complains that the husband has shunned the felicities of wedlock for a like period.

3. For cruel or inhuman treatment by or towards either party.

In all cases, the marriage of the parties must have taken place in this State, and the applicant for a divorce must be a resident within the jurisdiction of the Court. The wife may sue for a divorce in her own name, without the incumbrance of "a next friend." The Court may order a decree of divorce, or may submit the case to a Jury. If a husband obtains a divorce for the reasons given, the wife not to be entitled to a right of dower.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Yesterday the House passed a resolution to pay the officers of the Assembly who had been in attendance, and performing duty while the House was in a state of chaos. The Comptroller this morning forwarded a communication stating that he could not pay the sums provided by the resolution, without the authority of a bill going through all the forms of legislation. Mr. MCNETT, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill remedying the defects which the Comptroller had discovered. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was being read, when Mr. DAYTON moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, where it went, and from it afterwards emerged, perfected to the dotting of the i's and the crossing of t's

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Was then considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. WAGER made a speech in opposition to the views expressed by his Excellency in particular, and in denunciation of the Republican Party generally.

Mr. WAGER is a good speaker, a close legislator, and an ambitious Democrat, and would not demur if the mantle of the Lieutenant-Governor should drop on his shoulders next Fall. I rather thought he was moving for a seat in the Upper House this morning.

BROOKLYN MATTERS

Were before the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages yesterday afternoon. The particular subjects of investigation were the two bills limiting the terms of office of the Corporation Counsel, Comptroller and Auditor. Senator SPINOLA and Assemblyman DAYTON appeared before the Committee, urging a favorable report. Ex-Mayor WALL, Assemblyman DURYEA and Mr. HASBROUCK, one of the Clerks of the Police Commissioners, appeared in opposition to the bills. The arguments extended over a period of three hours. No decision was had by the Committee. In fact, I thought they were rather more in the fog when the hearing was ended than when it was commenced.

THE FORT SNELLING INVESTIGATION AND SENATORS MATHER AND SCHELL.

I think your Washington Correspondent does injustice to Senators MATHER and SCHELL, in representing those gentlemen as willing to avoid examination as witnesses before the Committee appointed to investigate the Fort Snelling matter, as I know they do not wish to avail themselves of their privilege as Senators to refuse such an examination. While they would not be so unmindful of their duty as Senators as to volunteer an appearance at Washington, they will with pleasure obey any official summons which should call them before the Committee of the House of Representatives. As soon as his attention was called to the statement that the Speaker had refused to sign a subpœna for himself and his colleague, Senator MATHER immediately wrote to Colonel ORR, requesting him to reconsider his decision, at the same time giving expression of his desire to waive his rights as a Senator. On the return of Senator SCHELL this morning, he united with Senator MATHER in forwarding a telegram to the same effect. These facts, which are within my own knowledge, should be sufficient proof of the desire of the gentlemen named to afford the Committee of the House every facility in their power.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR KING.

The Governor has been quite indisposed for a few days, but is so far recovered, that it is probable he will be at the Executive Chamber to-morrow.

Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN was called home yesterday, on account of the serious illness of a child.

State-Prison Inspector RUSSELL is sick at Auburn, but I believe there is no danger to be apprehended that his illness will prove fatal. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, from the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, for a change of location.

By Mr. MATHER, to reimburse Gen. BURNETT his expenses incurred in raising a regiment of volunteers for the late war in Mexico.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, adversely to bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold under forclosures of mortgage. Agreed to.

By Mr. DARLING, favorably allowing the Buffalo and New-York Railroad Company to acquire lands for the construction of the Railroad.

By Mr. PRATT, upon joint resolution to place the four swords presented to the late Gen. WORTH, in the State Library, in charge of trustees.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably amending the Wallabout Burial Ground act.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved for its recommitment. Carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. JOHNSON, for a Registry law.

By Mr. MANDEVILLE, to reghlate the hours of labor througheut the State.

By Mr. PRATT, to prevent the payment of the interest on deposits by Banks in the State.

By Mr. STOW, requiring foreign Insurance Companies to deposit securetles with the Comptroller.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCOTT, to amend section No. 139 of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. SLOAN, for exempting a portion of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, from the action of the fire laws.

By Mr. ELY, for granting a half of license moneys to the Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, concerning divorces and the dissolving of marriage contracts.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for establishing office hours in the Sheriff's Office, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LAPLIN, to authorize the use of patent roofing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the village of Owego Falls.

To amend the charter of the village of Louisville.

The resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor MARCY, offered by Mr. STOW, were then unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28

A communication was received from Comptroller CHURCH refusing pay or any compensation to the officers performing duties during the disorganization of the House, on a resolution adopted yesterday, on the ground that it was in conflict with the statute.

Mr. MCNETT introduced a bill providing for the payment of those officers by unanimous consent, and the House went into Committee of the Whole thereon.

Mr. DAYTON made some remarks explaining that he had introduced the resolution on the assurance of the late Clerk that it was in accordance with the statute.

Mr. CHANDLER explained that the resolution was so until it was amended by the House.

Mr. DAYTON expressed himself satisfied.

The House in Committee of the Whole took up the bill, Mr. H. BAKER being in the chair.

Mr. LANNING moved to make the compensation of Mr. RICHARDSON, the late Clerk, $300.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend by making it $200.

Mr. LAW, with some remarks complimentary to Mr. RICHARDSON, moved that it be $500.

The Speaker took the floor, and after paying a high compliment to the services of the late Clerk, supported a motion for $300.

The motion for the payment of this sum was then carried.

The bill provides for the payment of a regular per diem allowance to all the other employes.

The bill was then moved to a third reading, and passed.

The House then adjourned till 7½ o'clock P. M. on Monday.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The world has not witnessed, nor has it conceived, such an unparralleled success as that achieved by the "Pioneer Patriot" at this house—at least we are politely but forcibly informed so by the management. Whether the world has, or has not, reached the actual circumstances of the case, it is sufficient for a portion of the world to know that a drama of the name mentioned has been produced at the exceedingly well-conducted little Theatre of the Museum, and that it nightly receives the appreciation to which it is fairly entitled. The piece is a dramatization of a story by SYLVANUS COBB—a story so rich in incidents and situations that it has already been seized on by more than one dramatist. The present version is by Mr. WATKINS, a member of the company, and therefore peculiarly fitted for the task of putting it on the Museum stage. To speak of it as a drama, in the correct sense of the word, would be an injustice to the dramatist and to the author. In turning a novel into a play, all that can be effected is to reproduce some of the most striking situations. Only the most popular novels are useful for this purpose, because it is necessary that the memory of the auditors should fill up the lapses in the narrative, and so complete a picture which is but raggedly sketched from a minute original. Mr. WATKINS has constructed a play in four acts, which can be witnessed with decided satisfaction. It is stirring, pleasant, and home-made. The principal objection is that Mr. WATKINS has done too much for Mr. WATKINS; the negro whom he impersonates is in effect the hero of the piece; he appears in every scene, performs tremendous feats, and talks incessantly. At least two-thirds of the dialogue pertains to this part, and certainly there is not a situation in which the negro does not appear radiantly as the active principle of good. Incompetently rendered, this character would kill the best piece ever written, but Mr. WATKINS plays with spirit, and says the best things in an unctuous and popular way. He is excellently supported by Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, an *artiste* who is indeed an addition to the company. Mr. HARDENBURGH makes an acceptable *Philip*, and the other characters are generally well cast. There are some "patriots," however, who seem to think that elevation of sentiment means elevation of voice, and who scream lustily whenever they feel themselves fairly ballasted with half-a-dozen lines, which, however, does not often happen. The "Pioneer Patriot" is excellently placed upon the stage, and is a meritorious production. Mr. COBB's numerous readers will find much in it to amuse them.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The enterprising and accomplished manageress of this Theatre takes her benefit on Saturday evening, and will present a new play on the occasion—a dramatic version of Mr. READ'S "White Lies." It is impossible to speak too highly of the enterprise, ability, skill and industry of this lady. Let us hope that they will be genially recognized on Saturday.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS announce a series of classical matinées, the first of which will come off on Saturday, at the Spingler Institute, Union-square. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS are associated with some of the best chamber music we have had in this City. They are both young, accomplished and progressive, and will doubtless exploit many new works of interest in this somewhat scanty field. The Spingler Institute is excellently located, and has a very snug concert room attached to it. The performers are a stringed quartette and Mr. WM. MASON on the piano.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Sylvanus Blanchard*, Capt. LAWRENCE, which sailed hence on the 27th for New-Orleans, got ashore, at 7 o'clock the same night, upon Homer Shoal, where she remained thumping badly for over nine hours. The steam-tugs *Huntress* and *Hercules* succeeded in hauling her off yesterday morning, at 4½ o'clock, after which she was towed up to Atlantic Dock. She will go on to the Dry Dock for examination.

The new steamship *Moses Taylor*, which has just arrived here after her first voyage to Aspinwall and back, made excellent time on both the outward and homeward trips. Captain MCGOWAN says she runs well and steers like a bird. She left Aspinwall Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. The first two days the wind was ahead and fresh; on the third, wind light and pleasant weather, the latter part fresh, and a head sea; the fourth day she experienced strong breezes from the northward and a very heavy head sea, which continued without intermission through the 5th and 6th days.

On Monday, the 25th, they had strong breezes and a heavy side swell. Tuesday, wind light from the S. W., with a smooth sea. On the 27th, moderate and smooth, arriving at Quarantine in eight days and one hour. The whole distance run was 2,200 miles, the engine being kept in constant motion, and working with entire satisfaction. The amount of coal consumed was about 27 tons per day, being three tons less than the average consumption of engines of the same-sized cylinder. The new velocimetre, which was placed on board for a trial, recorded the ship's progress with great accuracy, as compared with the reckoning by observation.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—NARROW ESCAPES.—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the fourth story of No. 691 Broadway, kept by Mr. A. PETELER as a confectionary saloon and boarding house. The smoke was seen by Officer ROE, of the Fifteenth Ward, issuing from the upper windows. After giving an alarm the officer rushed immediately up stairs and awoke the occupants of the place, who barely had time to escape with their lives. The officer seized a blind lady and carried her in his arms in safety out of the building. Several children would have perished in the flames but for the presence of the Police. The upper story of the building was entirely destroyed. Mr. PETELER estimates his loss at $2,000, which is covered by an insurance of $7,000 in the Harmony and Excelsior Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in room No. 12 of the tenement house No. 40 Thomas-street, occupied by some dozen families. Fortunately the fire was confined to the room in which it originated. It was caused by some clothes in a closet taking fire from a lighted lamp. Mr. PICHER, the occupant of the room, lost about $50. No insurance.

FIRE IN THE BROADWAY BANK BUILDING.—A little after 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of the Broadway Bank Building, occupied by E. S. BROOKS as a clothing store. A young man sleeping in the store was awakened by the smoke, and gave the alarm. The flames were soon extinguished. The damage was trifling, and was covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted match carelessly dropped on the floor.

FOUNDLING IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A male infant, about two weeks old, was found in the early part of last evening on the steps of No. 135 Fifth-avenue. The little stranger was taken to the Station-house, and thence to the Almshouse Governors.

☞ The news by the *Canada* for the Associated Press of New-Orleans, was received there by the National Telegraph Line, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock yesterday, having been placed in the New-York office at half past twelve o'clock.

Official Appeal "to Every True Democrat, North and South—In and Out of Congress—In the United States."

From the Washington Union.

The Government is now in the hands of the Democrats. Its President, its Cabinet, its Congress are Democratic, and have been made so by the voice and vote of the *individual Democrats throughout the nation.* A common responsibility, therefore, rests on all Democrats, as well in office as out of office, to *quell these rebellions*, and to restore law and order to both Kansas and Utah. There is no escape from this responsibility on the part of Democrats, whether they are in public positions or private life.

The President placed in power *by the Democratic party* says to Congress, quell the rebellion in Utah by sending there a powerful and efficient army to subdue BRIGHAM YOUNG and his leading coadjutors, and bring them to a just and legal punishment. As to Kansas, he says that after having gone through many tribulations and trials while in the midst of rebellion, and all the impediments which LANE and ROBINSON, the secret aid societies, and the Black Republicans everywhere, have created, *she at last stands at the door of Congress* with a Constitution admitted on all hands to be eminently "Republican"—formed by a legal Convention; admitted by WALKER, and STANTON, and DOUGLAS, and almost everybody else, (but JAMES LANE,) to have been a legal Convention—a Constitution voted for, as it relates to *the only disputed subject* embraced in it, by every *bona fide* inhabitant who had a mind or wish to vote—a Constitution which can be moulded and shaped after admission into the Union just as the people from time to time may determine. *Kansas, standing at the door of Congress with such a Constitution as this, the President advises, should be admitted into the Union on terms of equality with the other States of the Union.*

Mr. BUCHANAN is a Democrat; he was put at the head of the nation and the party by Democrats. As President of the United States, he has been braved in Utah and Kansas by BRIGHAM YOUNG and JAMES LANE. He has met their treason with great forbearance and kindness; but the time has come now when, in the discharge of his imperative duty, *he is obliged to appeal against them to Congress and the country.* What Democrat that was represented, or was present at Cincinnati when he was nominated; what *Democrat* in all this broad land that voted for him in his election, can now draw off from him and go over and stand by the side of LANE? Yet, to vote against Mr. BUCHANAN's recommendation to let Kansas into the Union—is it not to join and vote with LANE and his associates, whose perpetual cry is, "*Vote against her!*" "*Keep her out!*" "*Keep her out!*"

There is no unsoundness in this argument. The Democrats are right on this issue, or the Republicans are right; JAMES BUCHANAN is right, or JAMES LANE is right. And *no good Democrat* will catch at nice and unnecessary distinctions in order to enrol himself, in or out of Congress, on the side of LANE, the traitor and rebel. There is not (we believe) one Democratic district, north or south, in this Union, when history shall duly record the great facts in this case, that will support, by Democratic sanction, the exclusion of Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution.

What would be the fate of any Democrat, in or out of Congress, who should refuse to vote supplies or soldiers to crush the existing rebellion in Utah? The Black Republican enemies of Democracy and her President, and her Congress, may vote to favor BRIGHAM YOUNG, and put their opposition on the ground of undying hatred to Democracy and all its ways; but *how can any Democrat hold up his head and look one moment on the Convention at Cincinnati, and the glorious platform which it ordained, and then not stand firm by James Buchanan?* We repeat, that no Democrat in these days of obvious disregard of law and order in Utah and in Kansas, and indeed in many other quarters, will fail (in our judgment) to stand firm and unflinching on his principles—firm and unflinching to the President of his choice—firm and unflinching to that National Democratic Party which is now, amid the loosening ties of social order, the last and only hope of our country.

The Ball in Honor of the Marriage of the Princess Royal.

From the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

No social event of late years excited more general interest in Washington circles than the *fête* at the British Embassy, last night, in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal, and as the occasion was of an official character, it may be referred to without any breach of that propriety which is so frequently disregarded here by a class of scribblers who discredit the high calling of journalism, in outraging the sanctity of private hospitality by gross publicity. Lord NAPIER occupies the spacious residence, so well known as the abode of refined and liberal tastes, during the service of Governor FISH in the Senate. It was enlarged for his accommodation when first taken, but in order to afford ample room and verge enough for the celebration, was recently still further extended, to promote its comfort and convenience. As the hospitalities of the Minister had been heretofore generously dispensed to citizens and strangers, it was designed to mark this special occasion by confining it mainly within the circle of those distinguished in official and social position.

The cards were issued for 9½ o'clock. Within an hour after, between four and five hundred guests had assembled, presenting an array of intellect, station, beauty, wealth, and distinction in the various departments of life such as was never collected before under one roof in Washington, heightened by accessories which contributed greatly to the striking and brilliant effect of the spectacle. Every important branch of the Government was represented. Miss LANE, who so becomingly presides at the White House, and who had not appeared in society during the Winter, was present to testify the respect of the President's household. The Cabinet attended either in person or through their families. The whole diplomatic corps, in full court costume, resplendent with orders and insignia, united in doing honor to the celebration. All the prominent officers of the army and navy, in uniform, with the grand person of General SCOTT towering, in its fine proportions, above them, rendered more noticeable by the military trappings of a Lieutenant-General, mingled with the throng. The leading members of both branches of Congress, of all parties and sections, were also present. British and other foreign Consuls from the principal ports, in their official dress, added to the general interest. Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities contributed their quota of representation through citizens eminent in the learned professions.

The display of female beauty was, perhaps, the most marked feature of a scene of unusual attractions, and to use the enthusiastic language of a competent critic, "the dressing was sublime." Among the persons present were several of our ex-ministers, who expressed the opinion that, with the exception of the hereditary jewels worn on state occasions, the whole spectacle might compare with any to be met in Europe. The entertainment was in excellent keeping, almost profuse in its liberality; while directed by the good taste which everywhere manifested itself unobtrusively throughout the establishment. In a word, the whole affair may be regarded as an event in society to be remembered for agreeable associations by all who had the opportunity of enjoying it. No foreign Minister has ever endeavored to conciliate the friendly feeling of our people more earnestly than Lord NAPIER, and it may be said, without invidious comparison, that Lady NAPIER has completely won the heart of this community by that high womanly excellence which renders her so fitting a representative of the Queen who, all over the civilized world, is more honored for her domestic virtues than for the crown which is brightened and ennobled by their refulgence.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE BOSWORTH.—While presiding at the trial of a cause in the Superior Court, on Wednesday, Judge BOSWORTH became suddenly ill with pleurisy, and was conveyed to his residence in a carriage. A fatality appears, of late, to attend those who preside in this Court. Is it owing to the inconvenience and badly ventilated Court-rooms in which they are compelled to sit daily? Chief Justice OAKLEY was carried off suddenly last Summer, Judge DUER, more recently, has been a sufferer—a fall, the immediate cause indeed, but the term of his confinement, protracted, perhaps, by disorders otherwise brought on—and now Judge BOSWORTH is suddenly attacked by an inflammatory disease.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF MODEL ARTISTS.—Mayor Tiemann, through his squad of Special Police, commenced warfare on Tuesday night against model artist establishments in the City. The place selected for the first official visit was the establishment known as the Francisco Hotel, at No. 13 Howard-street, kept by a German, named August Myer. The hour selected for the visit was between 11 and 12 o'clock, at which time the exhibition was found to be in full operation. As the entrance of the officers was made known about half a dozen females were on the stage in nearly a nude state. They all screamed out together, and at the same time strove to conceal themselves. A number of citizens, who were among the lookers-on, at the sight of the officers hastily rushed for the door. The girls were taken in custody by the Police, and after donning their proper garments, were marched off to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house and locked up for the night. The proprietor and his wife were also locked up. Wednesday morning all the prisoners were taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and disposed of as follows: August Myer and wife were each held to bail in $500 to answer for keeping a disorderly house; Louis Blafeld pianist, was released from custody; Sophia Smith Eliza Doty, Josephine Wilson and Cecilia Smith were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

A PICKPOCKET NABBED—A SHYSTER OBLIGED TO DISGORGE.—Yesterday afternoon, as the 4 P. M. New-Haven train was about starting from the dépôt at Twenty-seventh-street, a brakeman observed a young man picking the pocket of a passenger. The brakeman at once seized the fellow and handed him over to a policeman, who took him before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The young man gave his name as Edward Russell, and in his possession was found a wallet containing $51 90. The Justice committed him for examination, but as no one appeared to claim the money, allowed him to retain it in his possession. He had been locked up but a few minutes when a "shyster" got access to him and wormed out of him $50, promising through his influence with the Justice to get him clear. This fact being brought to his knowledge, the magistrate sent for the "shyster," and compelled him to disgorge. The "shyster" strenuously protested, and threatened to "break" the magistrate for illegal and unwarranted interference in his "legitimate" business. The original wallet and money found on the prisoner were sent to the Property Clerk at the Police Head-quarters to be advertised for an owner.

A DISHONEST LAD.—Yesterday morning, a lad, 16 years of age, named CHARLES W. PHILLIPS, a youth very respectably connected, was apprehended, charged with breaking open a letter and stealing therefrom a check for $100. It seems that in December last Mr. SAMUEL D. STONE called at the Marine Bank with a check for $100 upon that institution, drawn by by Messrs. MCCREADY, MOTT & Co., of this City, and requested the cashier to certify it as he desired to send it East. The check was certified, and Mr. STONE put it in an envelope and directed the prisoner to mail it. Instead of putting the letter in the Post-Office, the boy broke it open, and altering the check so as to make it payable to bearer, drew the money from the Bank. PHILLIPS admitted his guilt. Justice WELSH committed him to prison to answer the charge.

ARREST OF A FIRST WARD BRUISER.—Michael Quigley, a noted First Ward bruiser, was arrested yesterday by Special Patrolman Cronin, of the Thirteenth Ward, charged with committing a murderous assault upon Officer Poillon, of the Fourth Ward, several Sundays ago, on the Battery, while he was attempting to quiet a disturbance. Poillon was so severely beaten that for some time his life was despaired of, and at the present time he is not able to do patrolman's duty. After the assault Quigley fled from the City and remained away till within a few days. On hearing of his return, Officer Cronin commenced a search for him, and finally found him in the First Ward. The accused was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, and locked up to answer. Officer Poillon charges a man called "Mose" with having joined Quigley in the assault upon him, and the Police are now on his look-outs.

SHYSTERS AT THE TOMBS.—Officer Gardener, of the Lower Police Court, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice WELSH, against a person named John Lowe, charging him with interfering with parties visiting the Tombs, and preventing his carrying out the orders of the Justice. Justice WELSH let off Lowe with a reprimand, but instructed the officers to arrest any "shysters" found thereafter hanging about the vestibule, and interfering in any way with visitors or prisoners, promising that he would send them to the Island as common vagrants.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—John Olivet, a native of Belgium, 19 years of age, was arrested yesterday, charged with having broken into the store of Wm. R. Hall, No. 129 Broad-street, last Christmas eve, and stealing five turkeys. Justice WELSH committed him for trial. Michael Sullivan, an accomplice of Olivet, who was arrested at the time of the burglary, has since been tried on the charge and sentenced four years and nine months to the State Prison.

STABBING IN A DANCE-HOUSE.—At a late hour Wednesday night a row occurred in a negro dance-house in James-street, kept by a man named Johnson, during which James Taylor, a colored man, was beaten over the head with the butt end of a pistol, and stabbed in the left side. No arrests were made.

☞ The brothers John, James and William C. Hampton, who were arrested a short time ago for stealing a package of bank bills from the National Bank, have been honorably discharged, no evidence being produced on their examination to connect them with the robbery.

Suicides.

A German named LOUIS WETTERHAHN, in the employ of Mr. J. MCDONALD, pie-baker in Columbia-street, Newark, on Thursday night took a large dose of arsenic, from the effects of which he died yesterday afternoon. Family difficulties are assigned as the cause.

Capt. ROBERT COOPER, of Freeport, Pa., committed suicide by drowning on Friday night last, at Mr. JOHN KARN's landing, in the Allegheny river. He had been laboring under mental derangement for several weeks back, brought on by a fear of coming to want.

Mr. JAMES RAY, resident in Vinal-place, Boston, committed suicide on the 56th by hanging himself, on his own premises. The cause of the deed was insanity, induced by the excessive use of ardent spirits.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Noon.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. Thermometer 40°. Barometer 29.860.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Ther. 45° Fahr; barometer 29.8°; Wind N. W. Cloudy and raw.

NEW-YORK.—Midnight. Snowing. Ther. 32°.

By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THURSDAY, NOON, Jan 29.

HARTFORD.—Rainy. Wind N. Thermometer 40°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Cloudy; wind S. W. Ther. 38°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Snowing; wind W. Ther. 30°.
FULTON, Ill.—Snowing. Ther. 29°.
ROCK ISLAND.—Snowing hard; wind E. Ther. 30°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Snowing; wind S. Ther. 38°.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cloudy, like snow. Ther. 37°.
PORTAGE CITY.—Cloudy. Ther. 35°.
FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Ther. 33°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cloudy; wind S. E. Ther. 40°.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Noon.—Cloudy; wind E. Ther. 45°.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Cloudy. Ther. 39°.
PITTSBURG, Penn.—Cloudy. Ther. 38°.
MONTREAL.—Cloudy. Ther. 30°.
TORONTO—Clear and frosty.
DETROIT—Cloudy. Ther. 33°.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 25°.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clear; wind N. W. Ther. 25°.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Cloudy. Ther. 40°.
DUBUQUE—Cloudy. Ther. 38.
JANESVILLE—Snowing; wind N. E. Ther. 40°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN—Raining. Ther. 36°.
WASHINGTON, D. C. noon—Cloudy; wind light, West. Ther. 50°.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild, cloudy; wind N. E. Ther. 35°.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind W. Ther. 40°.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind W. Ther. 30°.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Snowing.
NEWBURG, N Y.—Cloudy; prospect of snow; wind N. Ther. 38°.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clear and cold; wind N. Ther. 30°.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Clear and cold; wind N. Ther. 30°.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Clear and cold; wind N. Ther. 30°.
UTICA, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind W. Ther. 31°.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N. Ther. 28°.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N.; looks like snow. Ther. 38°.
BOSTON, 9 P. M.—Thick weather. Ther. 42°. Several snow and rain squalls to-day. Wind E.
CHARLOTTETOWN, N. B.—Cloudy and cold. Wind N. E.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Cloudy and blowing hard with a little snow. Ther. 15°.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Foggy and mild. Wind S. Ther. 41°.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Cloudy; wind N. E. Ther 38°.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 30.

I.—LIFE OF DR. KANE—Review of Wm. Elder's Biography of Dr. Kane.
II.—NAPLES—Appearance of the City—Habits and Manners of the People—By "Dick Tinto."
III.—OPINIONS OF "MR. PUNCH"—Random Reflections—Humanity in a Wife, &c.
IV.—VERY LATE FROM UTAH—News One Month Later—Preparations of the Mormons for a Guerrilla Warfare.
V.—POETRY—Foreign Courts and Native Ninnies.
VI.—RACHEL—Gossip Concerning her Life—Anecdotes, &c.
VII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Kansas Elections—Are the Mormons in Rebellion?—The War in India—The Robertson Case at Rochester—Effects of Slavery upon Jurisprudence—Virginia Civilization—War in Mexico, &c., &c.
VIII.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
IX.—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.
X.—NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.
XI.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
XII.—NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
XIII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
XIV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
XV.—SUMMARY OF CITY INTELLIGENCE.
XVI.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.
XVII.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XVIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets for the Week—Carefully prepared expressly for this paper.
XIX.—RETURNS OF THE KANSAS ELECTIONS.
XX.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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Miscellaneous Items.

A plate of raspberries was gathered on Christmas eve, in the open air, in the garden of Mr. John Wood, of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, Eng. An old farmer, who had four plows at work in one field on the 28th ult., said he had never known such weather; his land was in April order. A brown linnet's nest was found at Newbiggin wagon-way, with four young ones; and on Monday a sparrow's nest was found with four eggs in it. Whin bushes are everywhere in golden flower.

The people of St. Thomas, C. W., were greatly excited, a few days since, by the discovery that the body of Mrs. Patten, who died on the 30th of December, had been exhumed by the body-snatchers, for anatomical purposes. The body was found in a room used as an Orange Lodge, after it had undergone dissection.

Some of the farmers in Michigan, deeming the present extraordinary weather favorable to the running of the sap, have recently tapped their maple trees to try the experiment, and succeeded in making quite a quantity of maple sugar.

A great many emigrants are coming into Northern Texas this Winter, from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. They find provisions dear, although plenty.

The new decimal coins for Canada are in course of preparation at the Royal Mint, the designs having been prepared for silver coins of the denominations of 20, 10 and 5 cents, and a bronze cent.

A cargo of Angora goats has arrived at Baltimore, valued at $1,000 per pair.

A meeting of persons out of employment, to the number of several hundreds, was held at Hamilton, C. W., Wednesday afternoon.

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☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

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☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st.. Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces. Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

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☞ The Central Committee who have in charge the efforts that are now being put forth to secure the passage of a General Bankrupt Law by the present Congress of the United States, have an office at No. 12 John-st., up stairs.

The friends of the measure are invited to call.

DIED.

CHICHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHICHESTER, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, also those of her sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Harbeck, No. 287 5th av., on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, JOSEPHINE, second and only daughter of William and Maria Miller, aged 4 years, 11 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock, at No. 161 East 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, after a short illness, ROBERT J. MURRAY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 96 East 14th-st., on First day (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, MARY CLARK, youngest child of Fanny and Walter S. Pinckney, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days.

Funeral this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Relatives and friends are invited.

OOTHOUT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, JOHN OOTHOUT, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Middle Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HENRY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, MARIA ANNE, wife of Michael Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Warren-place, (Charles st.,) this (Friday) afternoon, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, J. H. HOBART HAWS, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, George T. and J. H. Hobart, and his brother, Robert T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 280 Broome st. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church.

MEEKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARY CATHARINE, wife of Louis C. Meeks, and daughter of Francis and Jane Phillips, aged 22 years 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 336 Front-st., without further invitation.

COE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, SARAH, widow of the late Wm. S. Coe, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 East 15th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JORDAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, Mrs. ARABELLA JORDAN, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 42 6th av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MESEROLE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, Mr. PETER A. MESEROLE, aged 47 years, 1 month and 1 day.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church of Newtown, without further invitation.

DENNIS.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, Mrs. D. B. DENNIS, widow of the late Aaron C. Dennis, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, S. J. Dennis, No. 121 Warren-st., Jersey City.

CONKLIN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 28, of consumption, Mrs. PHEBE CONKLIN, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

WHITEHEAD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, MARY C., only child of Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the 1st Presbyterian Church, in Morristown, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LAWSON.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, Jan. 3, CHAS. LAWSON, of the firm of Martin & Lawson, of this City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 198 East 18th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

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AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 26.

Before Justices Osborn and Kelly.

The Court was opened at 9½ o'clock. There were 34 prison cases, 5 suspended cases, and 11 bail cases—50 altogether—on the Calendar.

William Scott (colored) was arraigned on a charge of stealing five dozen files, Jan. 27. Robert Elder was the complainant. The prisoner was found guilty. "Penitentiary, three months," pronounced Judge Osborn.

Thomas Michaels was accused of stealing (Jan. 26) from Myers Newbrick's clothing store, one blue black-cloth overcoat worth $8 50. Officer O'Gorman, of the Fourth Ward Police, arrested Michaels. The charge was fully substantiated. A cartman was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Did you see him take the coat? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Where was it? *Witness*—It was hanging outside. *Judge Osborn*—And he hadn't been in the store. *Witness*—Stop one moment; I can't swear to that of my own knowledge. *Judge Osborn*—Of course only to the best of your knowledge. Mr. Newbrick says he didn't sell the coat to him.—A second charge was brought against the prisoner by William Hayes, of No. 168 Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, who pursued him after he had run off with the coat. On overtaking him, Michaels turned and assaulted him. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty on both of these charges and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months on the first; suspend sentence on the other. He ought to be sent upon both. *Counsel*—Oh, Judge, that's too hard. *Judge Osborn*—No it isn't too hard. It's foolish of you,—the idea of standing up here and insulting the intelligence of the Court in such a case as that.

John Pride stole fifty cents from the till of Patrick Kennedy, Jan. 26. *Judge Osborn*—He pleads guilty of the attempt to steal, and we find him guilty of the larceny. Penitentiary four months. *Counsel*—Why, Judge, he says he did attempt to take it. You can't send him up for more'n three months for an attempt. *Judge Osborn*—Why, he did commit the larceny. The money was found in his possession. *Counsel*—Oh!—The prisoner was taken into prison.

Bernard McGinley was charged with stealing two suits of clothes, value $8, (Jan. 27.) from John Barr. The complainant did not appear, and the prisoner was told to disappear. He was only told once.

Cornelius O'Brien, a boy, had stolen two willow baskets from John W. Wograne. Cornelius appeared to be penitent, and was, "like Niobe, all tears." His father pleaded for his discharge. *Father*—He pleads guilty, Sir. Please to let him go this time. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! well, it is his first offence. Discharge him. *Judge Kelly*—(To the prisoner)—Be a better boy, if we let you off, after this. *Prisoner*—(Sobbing)—Yes, Sir. *Judge Kelly*—Well, go home with your father.

James Brooks and Philip Trainor stole, (Jan. 26,) from Isaac Emanuels, two pair of socks. They were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months each.

James Finnegan and John Henry, both boys, stole (Jan. 25) five pounds of yarn from Ebenezer Bailey. Officer Byons, of the Fourth Ward, arrested them for it. The complainant wanted the Court to discharge them. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I'm willing. Now let this be a caution to you, boys. If you're caught in any other scrape, we'll hold this over your heads, and can sentence you at any time, and will do so. *Judge Kelly*—We find you guilty and suspend sentence.

Eliza Clifford, for stealing (Jan. 25) $23 worth of clothing and other property from Francis Fleet, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Charles Frazer, a colored man, was charged with stealing a piece of damask worth $5, the property of Gibbon L. Kelty, No. 291 Broadway. Hugh Kelly, a clerk in Mr. Kelty's store, caught the prisoner in the act. Frazer was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Mary M. Freeman, with another woman, went into Robert Drake's store, No. 9 Bowery, Jan. 26, and looked at some fur victorines. After they left, a victorine worth $9 was missed. They were pursued, and Mary was arrested with the missing article in her possession. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, I was induced to go in by the other woman, Sir, and I was a little intoxicated, Sir, and— *Judge Osborn*—You're better known to the authorities here than any other woman I know of. You've been here seven or eight times, and we're disposed to punish you to the fullest extent that the law allows, and that is six months in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Cushman, a boy, had stolen (Jan. 27) some figs from George Baker. Officer Wm. C. Anderson, of the Third Ward Police, arrested him. The officer said he had made inquiries about the boy, and from all he could learn he was a good boy. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll suspend sentence, then.—Mr. Beale, Agent S. P. D. Society, here came forward and said the boy had been sent up before, and was a very bad boy. *Judge Osborn*—In that case, I'm in favor of giving him the full term. Judge Kelly thought a briefer time would punish him sufficiently. He was finally sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Henry Friche, an Eighth-avenue butcher, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon James Roache, of No. 172 West Thirty-fifth-street. They had some altercation, it appears, about a hand-bill, which one had given the other. One witness had said he saw the prisoner strike the complainant. *Counsel*—Well, is that all? *Witness*—No; the butcher followed him and struck him again. *Counsel*—Well, anything more? Is that all? *Witness*—Yes. *Counsel*—Very well. The next witness—A German witness for the defendant took the stand. He said the complainant called the defendant "all de tam thieves and scoundrels in the world," and dared him to fight. Another witness said Roache called Friche "a Dutch son of a b—h," and dared him to fight. He told him to go away, "but he didn't go away but called him a dutch son of a b—h right on."—The prisoner was found guilty and fined $10. The complainant was Irish and the defendant German. *Counsel*—(to the prisoner)—Pay the fine. The Irishman don't get it.—The prisoner began to grumble. *Counsel*—Never mind, never mind. Pay the money, it wont hurt you. You'll make it on blood sausages in a day. [Laughter.]

The Court adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New York, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesday: 2,974 bbls. Flour; 15,909 bushels Corn; 1,424 bags Malt; 600 bags Oats; 247 pkgs. Provisions; 61 pkgs. Ashes, and 35 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at old rates. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active; sales having been made of 1,500 bags at 8⅝c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are quiet within our range. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8c.@10¼c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11½c.; Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c.@8½c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market presents no really new feature. The inquiry has been rather brisker at former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10¼c.@10½c.; and do. Gulf, at 10½c.@10⅝c., ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 4,600 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old figures. Sales 420 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ₩ bbl. Southern is in more demand at former rates. Sales 1450 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and languid. Sales 5,500 bushels, in lots, including red Western at $1 05; red Southern at $1 12; mixed do. at $1 05; and damaged at 87½c. ₩ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales 17,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@68c. for Yellow, and 70c.@70½c. for White Southern ₩ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bushels Northern Rye, at 72c.; and a cargo of prime four-rowed State Barley, at 78c. ₩ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago last week:

Flour, bbls	9,694	Corn, bush	4,221
Wheat, bush	128,897	Oats, bush	7,249

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—1,100 bales were sold in Boston, including 130 bales heavy at 12½c. ₩ yard.

HIDES—Sales transpired of 500 Rio Grande at 19c.; and 4,000 Orinoco at about 17c., each on 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: crop of 1857, at 5c.@10c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 2c.@3c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Is in demand, and is quoted firm. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24 50, cash, and $25@$27, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$54, for common, and $62 50 for refined, usual terms, ₩ ton; English Sheet, 3¾c.@4½c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c.@11½c., ₩ lb.

LEAD—Appears in fair request, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5½c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is dull, and prices of some kinds have declined a shade. The stock is accumulating.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for all kinds at our quotations. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@18c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is more inquired for, especially common, the sales of which comprise 1,200 bbls., chiefly at $1 37½ ₩ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive at old rates. Spirits Turpentine is selling in small lots, at 42c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no remarkable alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $15 15@$15 25 for Mess, here; $14 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in May and June; and $11 90@$12 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, with sales of 300 pkgs. at 8½c. for long, 8¾c. for short-ribbed, and 8¼c. for clean short Middles, ₩ lb. Lard continues in good demand at firmer rates. The transactions since our last embrace 280 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 320 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c.

RICE—Is in fair demand at steady prices. Sales since our last 200 tcs. common to prime at $2 75@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less freely offered, and are in fair demand; prices favor factors. Since our last 500 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5c.@6½c., and New-Orleans at 4⅞c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime at 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at 21½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were to a fair extent at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@5d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS.
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1858.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

The 50-cent Admission Tickets (only) can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; C. BREUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' Music Stores; and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE,
feeling satisfied that the popularity of the
GREAT SHOW,
is a fixed fact, cannot help expressing his gratification at the marked success which has attended his efforts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, among other clever things,
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
OR, SCENES FROM THE ANCIENT GYMNASIUM,
in which all the Acrobatic Forces will appear.
The pearly steed,
WHITE SURRY,
will be introduced by Mrs. DAN RICE.
All the beasts, not forgetting
THEM MULES,
will be brought forward.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK LEDGER TRIUMPHANT!
NOTHING LIKE THE LEDGER!
THE LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!

NOTICE.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so extraordinary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons that the management would advise those who can as conveniently do it, to witness in the Evening
PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
decidedly and without dispute the
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY,
not manufactured from foreign materials, presented to the public this season, and now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY
of the same name is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed expressly for this establishment, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness, its beauty and its force, throughout the country. It will be repeated
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenburgh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Byner, D. Oakley and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
BEWARE THE TEMPTER; OR, THE DRUNKARD'S GLASS,
besides dancing and the laughable farce of
THE IRISH HAYMAKER.
A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY.
The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; children under ten, 13c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1858,
Last night of the romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Carlos, an Adventurer, } ... Mr. Jordan
Marquis del Monte, }
Barabas, a sailor ... Mr. Jefferson
Louise de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, }

Miss LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT TO-MORROW, Jan. 30, when will be presented, for the first time, a dramatic adaptation, by Cyril Turner, of Charles Reade's popular novel of WHITE LIES, and other entertainments. Box sheet now open.

Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Balcony and Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall ... Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director ... J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns ... Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7¼,
VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29,
CINDERELLA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette ... 25 cents. | Pit ... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29,
The beautiful Romantic Drama of
TIMOUR THE TARTAR.
To be followed by the Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM; THE IRON SON OF '76.
To conclude with the grand Drama, entitled, the
MILLER AND HIS MEN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, 1858.
The entertainment commences with the Comedy of
TOODLES.
To be followed by a new local Extravaganza, entitled,
NOVELTY.
After which the amusing drama of
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
PIONEER PATRIOT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, 1858,
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN.
Go and see R. B. B. and his Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
RED PETTICOAT DANCE and other Novelties, by the Great Model Company.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY IV., Part II., THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Polman, at the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1: may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic st.; Mr. W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARITY SOIREE.

The ACADEMY OF MUSIC having been engaged for the purpose, a CALICO DRESS SOIREE will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and other charities. The proceeds of the SOIREE are to be appropriated to the distribution of Loaves of Bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society, in aid of which the SOIREE was first designed.

PROGRAMME.

An Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening, by one of the Literati of New-York.

The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a PROMENADE CONCERT and GRAND BALL.

The management of the Floor has been committed to the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, who have kindly consented to be present and will appear in Full Uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely,—previous to which hour the POEM will be delivered.

DODWORTH'S Promenade Concert and Cotillion Bands are engaged.

Mr. A. BUNKER will furnish an ample supper, and provide every accommodation required in the ladies' and gentlemen's cloak, hat and dressing rooms.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann,
Miss Annie M. Andrews,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,
Alice Cary,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Mrs. Col. Vosburgh,
Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor,
Mrs. William C. Conner,
Mrs. Henry I. Hart,
Miss Matilde Livingston,
Mrs. Elias P. Winans,
Mrs. Henry Morrison,
Miss Louisa C. Stuyvesant,
Miss Ella M. Vanrensselaer,
Mrs. Henry Marks Leland,
Mrs. C. B. Allen,
Mrs. Wm. C. Gregg,
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Charles Smithson,
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John R. Briggs,
Thaddeus Hyatt,
James M. Cross,
Wm. T. Pinckney,
Gen. Jas. Watson Webb,
R. C. Root,
Fred. V. Rushton,
Dr. H. Albert,
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Maj. C. B. Allen,
Gen. Spicer,
Simeon Baldwin,
S. R. Comstock,
Hon. Thos. R. Whitney,
Washington Smith,
Dexter B. Britton,
Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
John Raymond,
Gen. J. W. Nye,
F. C. Wagner,
Dr. Silas Lounsberry,
Col. A. S. Vosburg,
Lieut. Col. D. Butterfield,
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Capt. Meschutt,
Capt. Metzler,
Capt. A. Kinnan,
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Executive Committee.

Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements; at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; Rushton's Drug Stores, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway; Price's Bookstore, Everett House; Delvergne's Drug Store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.; Harry W. Powers, Book-stand, St. Nicholas Hotel; office of Cyrus Ramsey, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.; Roe Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway; and at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, Room No. 9.

Price of Tickets, $2, admitting lady and gentleman. Extra Ticket for Ladies, $1 each.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GOOD SPEC;

OR,
HOW TO GET BOOKS AND JEWELS FREE.

CHARLES—I say James, my boy, its no use saying your'e "hard up," when you've just been buying that cluster pin. Why, it must be worth $25.
JAMES—I didn't buy it, Charley.
CHARLES—Oh! a love-gift, eh?
JAMES—No, Charley.
CHARLES—Found it, I suppose?
JAMES—Wrong again, my boy.
CHARLES—Got hold of a greenhorn who gave you credit then. Who suffers?
JAMES—Missed it again, old fellow.
CHARLES—How in thunder *did* you come by it then?
JAMES—I got up a club of twenty for the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway, New-York, gratified twenty whole-souled fellows with books at cost, and jewels for nothing, and received "Livingston's Travels in Africa" and this breastpin, as presents for my pains, from A. RANNEY the agent.
CHARLES—I should like the mate to it. What would you advise?
JAMES—"Go thou and do likewise."

A valuable Gift accompanies each book sold. Descriptive catalogues, offering great inducements to agents, sent free to all. Address
A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 166 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

THE MOST CELEBRATED ALES OF England, Scotland and America can be obtained on on draught and in bottles or kegs, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. G. E. MENDUM.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Will you oblige me by saying in your paper that in the months of September, October and November last, certificates were presented to the Comptroller of this City on various contracts of mine, amounting to some thirty or forty thousand dollars, and on these I received in November, $12,660.

On this state of facts the Comptroller has thought it proper to make an affidavit charging me with fraud and conspiring with his clerk, Mr. Smith, in its commission.

Why my contract in 43th-st., amounting to only $2,800, was charged with $12,800, I do not know.

The City owes me a large balance now.

If any clerk in the Comptroller's Office has charged the amount I received to a contract which he ought not, how am I to be made responsible for it?

All I ask, Sir, is that the public will suspend their judgment until a full examination is had, as I am prepared to meet any that may be instituted.

Yours truly, JOHN FITZPATRICK.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE PICTURE OF THE Immaculate Conception—after Murillo—5 feet 6 by 4 feet 6; also, one of the Tribute Money—school of Rubens—both in good preservation, and well worthy attention of the lovers of art, will be sold low. To be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 44½ Pearl-st., near William, jewelry store.

$200.—FOR SALE.—A LADY ABOUT MOVING having no use for her Piano-forte, will sell it for the above price; 7 octaves, rosewood, round corners, made by the best makers in the City, is perfectly new and splendid tone and touch; original price $350; music and piano stool given with it. Call at No. 156 13th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

TO MACHINISTS.—ANY PERSON HAVING A good second-hand Slide Lathe for sale very low, may find a purchaser by addressing A. B., Box No. 43 Brooklyn Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 36 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS very fine, for machinery and burning. [illegible] gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

West Twenty-third-street—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x48, lot 18¾x98¾.

Cornelia-street—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x98¾.

Cornelia-street—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

Cornelia-street—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A Farm—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO STORY double house, with the modern improvements, in a choice location on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with stable, on nine lots of ground well stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 30 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, NO. 80 FRANKlin-st., near Broadway; house in good order; six suites of rooms, bath room to each, and ten single rooms. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY house No. 601 Houston-st. It would be let for some light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—ONE, TWO, OR three lots of ground, on Leonard and Skillman sts., Williamsburg; 75 per cent can remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, 248 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—A modern house well furnished, a few doors from the 5th-av., is for sale on accommodating terms. Price $26,000, with furniture. Address F. S. HOUSE, *Times* Office.

TO LET.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—To let, at a reduced rent, a neat cottage, with 12 rooms, half an acre of ground, &c. Rent $300. Former price $500. Address L. E. L., Box No. 1,275 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts. now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the premises known as the Chinese Building, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, running through to Mercer-st., being about 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep. Inquire of L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT and commodious cottage houses, with four lots of ground each, at prices ranging from $175, $200 $225, $250. Accessible by City cars. 5 cents fare. Also, garden from 20 to 30 acres to let. Lots for sale with building leases.
CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH st., between 3d and 4th avs., two well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms and fine yard; facilities good for getting down town. Rent, $100 per year. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement, or on the premises.

TO LET—ROOMS ON BROADWAY FOR BUSIness purposes; the first floor and basement if required) at No. 571 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel being one of the best business locations in the City. Immediate possession given.

TO LET—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, WITH OFFICE, stable, and sheds on it, for a term of years. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the yard No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE—The lots fronting the North River, on 13 av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort st. This lot being near the intersection of the Bowery renders it desirable for improvements. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 o clock P. M. (Possession immediately.)

BROADWAY ROOMS AND LOFTS TO LET CHEAP.—A few good-sized rooms, well lighted, in a good locality suitable either for offices or dwelling purposes. Also, a large room 65x17 feet, in a good situation for a show room. Rents cheap. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May.
Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors of building No. 448 Water-st., well-lighted, convenient, and in good location; desirable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY CONSISTING OF 7 persons, a house or board in the country, from May 1 to Nov. 1, accessible to the City of New York inside of an hour's ride by either steamboat or railroad. The house must be partly furnished, and have a healthy location. Staten Island acceptable. Address C. E. B., Box No. 2,415 Post-office.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED—A Small House, neatly finished, with all the modern improvements, and located between 4th and 37th-sts. and the 3d and 6th avs. Price, from $8,000 to $12,000. Address A. Z., care of Francis Bourne, No. 29 William-st., cor. Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 60 feet square, with a wing 43x30; with stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one-half mile from the Depôt, a country seat, containing 11 acres, (more land if desired,) finely-improved and well stocked with choice fruits of different varieties. The house is large, well-built, nearly new, conveniently-arranged and beautifully-situated, good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depôt at Elizabeth.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 30 ACRES, six of which are woodland, situated near Jamaica, L. I. The land is in good condition, and suitable for market-gardening purposes. Apply to SINCLAIRE & ROSE, No. 169 Front-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN GOOD ORDER in exchange for a commodious house, well built and eligibly located in the city of Brooklyn. Address OWNER, *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY WILLIAMS, STEvens, Williams & Co., to the order of F. B. O'Connor, Jan. 18 at 90 days, for $400. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment is stopped. Five dollars will be given for its return to 353 Broadway.

FOUND—IN 14TH-ST., ON THURSDAY, A SMALL CAMEO PIN. The owner can receive the same from J. C. HOUGHTON, New-York *Times* office, after 3 P. M.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, A SHAWL, (BLACK AND white plaid). A suitable reward will be paid for returning it to HAVILAND BROTHERS & CO., No. 47 John-st.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series at the lecture room in the library in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freaks of Fortune and their Lesson*. Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE middle aisle of Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av. Owner removed from the City. Apply at No. 29 Beekman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics, of that respectable, intelligent class for which MANNING'S Agency, in Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment, and although many of these servants have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate. We refer, by special permission, to some of the most distinguished families in New-York and Brooklyn. MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant young women, one as cook, and will assist in the washing, thoroughly understands meats, game and pastry; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, willing to assist in anything required; and, by an American Protestant girl, a place as general houseworker, or child's nurse and seamstress; can be seen until suited at No. 307 Bowery; best of references; will go in the country; wages not the object but a comfortable home.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country; also, a young Protestant German man; understands all kinds of farm work, the management of horses, and plain gardening; both are highly recommended, and anxious to please their employer; wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, ACTIVE GIRLS, situations; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist to wash and iron; the other as plain cook and laundress; makes good bread, cakes and pies, &c., of all kinds; would go to the country; have good reference; a good home wanted, not wages; are careful, willing and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent Protestant woman, as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; is thoroughly experienced in either capacity; is a first-rate meat and pastry cook, and thorough washer and ironer; highly recommended by her former employers for capability, integrity, respectability and general good character; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 2?3 7th-av., near 24th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general houseworker, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House. W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.

P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the hatting business, or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory City references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place. would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM LONDON, OF SEVeral years' experience in cutting and modeling patterns, a situation to superintend the cutting or making-up department of a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address B. A., No. 1 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 243 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl as nurse chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or restaurant, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in this City, as organist, who is fully prepared to perform the duties as such. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD faithful girls at the Domestic Institute, No. 72 6th-st., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE AGENTS ARE WANTed in all the principal towns and manufacturing villages in New-York and the New-England States, for a well-established Health Insurance Society. Agents allowed a very liberal compensation for each subscriber. Address with reference, Box 4,572, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS NURSE AND chambermaid, to go in the country. Unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 59 West 17th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, in an Importing and Jobbing dry goods house; must reside with his parents or guardian. Address Box No. 72 Post-Office.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate, references exchanged, at No. 71 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No. 80 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, pleasant furnished rooms to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 88 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL FIRST-class families and single gentlemen; also rooms without board at the Boarding and House-letting Agency. No charge for parties wishing accommodations. No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 14, second story.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a fine, well-furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without partial board. Unquestionable references required. For further particulars address H. C. S., Box C., office of this paper.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers st., New York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished front room and bedroom attached, to single gentlemen, without board, in house No. 4 Bond-st.; also, several single rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NOS. 38 and 40 Howard-st. first door from the corner of Broadway, with or without board. Also, two basement rooms.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location: it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

$1 WRITING-CLASSES, BOOK-KEEPING-CLASSES, &c.—These cheap and popular writing-classes, including book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., at PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will positively close soon. Ladies or gentlemen wishing to attend must apply immediately. Private lessons given at hours suiting pupils, day or evening.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE. JAMES FANNING. Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2 250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OF PREPOSSESSing appearance and refinement, to teach children in a gentleman's family the rudiments of music and English language thoroughly, a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, from 8 o'clock to 12, for 3 days, where the employer can be seen.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Writing Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PLATES FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Any one can discern its importance at once, the plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. Established 22 years.
M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place,
near Broadway.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth W

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.)
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, [illegible] tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The entire stock of the large Fur Store
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
10½ o'clock THIS DAY,
To be sold at public auction.
Great chance for bargains.
Sable, Mink, Stone Marten Fitch, &c.
Gents' Fur Capes, Collars and Robes.
Remember, THIS DAY, 10½ o clock.

WESTCOTT & LINSLEY, Auctioneers. No. 168 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEwood furniture, made by Roche & Goldsmidt. Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite bronze marble groups, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the house, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on the whole being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold band and decorated China every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and drugget, secretary, bookcase, &c.

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top etageres with plate glass doors and backs, elegant carved rosewood piano-fortes finished all round, and used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, lady's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing the Amazon, Feast of Bacchus, Venus at the Bath, The Three Graces, with a magnificent fruit piece by Huntingdon, also a large collection of parlor ornaments. Chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. Positively no postponement.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

WE DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of buyers in want of splendid household furniture, works of art, &c., to the large and extensive variety to be found in the elegant five-story residence No. 51 West 16th-st., the whole of which will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock. This sale will afford housekeepers an excellent opportunity to obtain the most costly description of elegant solid rosewood and mahogany furniture at prices corresponding with the times. We advise all those in want to take advantage of the present opportunity and purchase their supply. For full particulars of this great sale, see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads ditto marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; mahogany chairs, covered in ditto; washstands, three-quarter, single and full size iron bedsteads, elegant gilt-frame pier-glasses, gilt cornices, one oak suite of dining-room furniture, black-walnut bedsteads, cottage ditto, single and double hair mattresses, straw beds, mahogany breakfast and dining tables; also, an assortment of crockery, China, glass and kitchen ware.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., &c., FOR CASH.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured in the best manner. Among the items will be found Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, lynx do., fitch, genet, &c., victorines, muffs, cuffs, circulars, Raglans, gloves, collars, capes, robes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 29 at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAML. OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., TO MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture, comprising in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite, covered in gold and maroon, very fine French brocatel; enameled chamber suites, extension tables, centre tables and other furniture; English velvet, Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c. See catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and Morning *Express*.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture of every description, a number of large pier and mantel mirrors; also, a quantity of wines and liquors, and a number of fine canary birds. For particulars, see *Courier, Commercial*, or *Post*, of this date.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., oil-paintings. About 150 fine French paintings, by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames. To be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE, AT AUCTION, of riding-saddles, single and double harness, horse-blankets, robes, &c., at No. 280 Pearl-st., near Beekman, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive without reserve. B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS—FOR SALE one-half of the interest in BARCALOW & HOPE'S two Galleries, Nos. 76 and 80 Bowery, New-York, one of the present partners retiring from the firm, which offers a desirable opening for a first-class artist to engage in the business. The location is the best in the street, and the reputation and style of pictures taken superior. For particulars, apply personally or by letter, to
G. W. HOPE, No. 80 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—AN EDITOR, TO TAKE CHARGE OF a Republican newspaper, less than 10 miles from the City; a small capital of about $500 will be required; a first-rate opening for a talented young man who understands his business. Address REPUBLICAN, at the New-York *Times* office.

PAPER-MILL.—THE ADVERTISER HAS A good factory, tenements, and 15 acres of land, all ready for a set of machinery to manufacture paper; good water-power, shafts, belting, &c., all complete; which he will sell low, or join any one who will furnish the machinery. Address Box No. 4,572 New-York Post Office.

$20,000.—A FORTUNE.—A PATENT MEAT-cutter—to be seen at No. 23 Platt, corner Gold-street. State, County, City and Town rights, or the entire right for the United States for sale. Parties are requested to call, examine and be convinced. Also, Ayres' Patent Water Elevator.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in
Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, JAN. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857		$3,942,812 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,983 62	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04	

The Company have the following assets, viz.:

Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	230,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,804 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,541 55
Total amount of Assets	$4,071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858	1,038,200
Total profits for 15½ years	$7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	5,464 190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858	$2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. C. Hobson,	Henry O Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
E. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Jan 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 3d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the dépôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS. —100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

SEWELL FERRIS & CO., BANKERS, No. 29 Wall-st., offer for sale City of Keokuk, Iowa, Bonds, bearing interest at 8 per cent., payable semi-annually at the Continental Bank in this City.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILIN.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA.—Consignees are informed that the EUROPA will commence discharging on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst. All Goods for which Permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
North Star..Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 08
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee: James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terence Keon, Congregation Shaary Bashhamod, George Raub, First Free will Baptist Church, Wm. Baudwin.

Managers Colored Home—Jacob Harsen, Wm. S. Mayo, Archibald Wait.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Assessments.
GEORGE STARR, }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen in relation to Russ Pavement in Broadway will hold their final meeting on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12, City Hall. All parties interested are requested to attend.
F. J. A. BOOLE, }
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JOHN LYNES, }

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet in the Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1858, at 2 P. M. Any persons having complaints to lay before the Committee, are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, }
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee.
JAMES OWENS, }

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE ANNUAL AWARD OF premiums by the Cosmopolitan Art Association has been postponed from Jan. 28 to March 25. Subscription books will remain open until that date.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BROWN & ISAACS, house-movers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business relating to the old firm may be settled with either of the undersigned.

The same business will be continued by the subscribers individually, and either may be addressed at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
TRUMAN B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858. J. WICKHAM ISAACS.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. —HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna, Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHOICE STOCK OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's celebrated Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's prize Melodeons and improved New York Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent at very low rates. Rent allowed if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash, during this month. The "Waters'" large and popular catalogue of music at half price at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, nearly new, from one of the best makers, will be sold for $230; and also one organ to let. Apply at No. 75 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., of Mrs. KOOK & SON, teachers of music.

$195 CASH WILL PURCHASE AN elegant seven-octave rosewood Piano. round corners, &c., but little used, being much below its value, but must be sold by order of the assignee. To be seen at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 14, second story.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE by a first-class maker, and warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order, with a fine, brilliant tone and touch, and cost $450; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire No. 141 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from,
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HUNTER, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.
CAROLINE F. HUNTER,
ja29-lawmF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM HUSTACE, }
au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD, NORMAN WHITE, J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM and HENRY C. HULBUT against C. HOWARD, ROBERT PEEBLES and HENRY HOWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 William st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 10th day of Dec., 1857. LEONARD W. GODDARD,
d25-law6wF* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK VINCENT against JOHN CORRIGAN.—To the above defendant—Sir: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December 1857. COUDERT BROTHERS,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JONATHAN HAVENS, Julia Ann Sackett and Frances M. Havens against Robert D. Handy and his wife, James N. Wiltsie, Alfred Roe, Edward C. Delavan and Margaretta B. his wife, and James W. Broughton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 43 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1857.
P. A. VAN BERGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 43 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1857. P. A. VAN BERGEN,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY S. HOPE and WILLIAM RUNK against V. JOSE MONER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty four cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 31, 1857. WHITING & CLARK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 31st day of December, 1857.
j1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN N. HAYWARD against JEROME B. SHAW, Matthew H. Cooper, Jonathan N. Shaw, John F. Bailey, Helen M. Morrill, Joseph R. Marston, Frederick U. Marston, William W. Kennedy, Orson S. Gregory, Robert C. S. Henry, and Noah Miller.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Nov. 9, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1857. ja22-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT HOGAN against JOHN PHELAN, and LUCY PHELAN his wife, and PATRICK MULVEHILL.—Summons for relief—To the defendant LUCY PHELAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
JNO. H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1857. ja1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LAWRENCE DUNN against BRIDGET DUNN—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City on the 12th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, January 12, 1858.
SPENCER & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja15-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator.
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1858.
ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o3-law6mF* Executor.

MUNICIPAL.

Dock Masters to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen—Progress of the Street Department Investigation.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the chair. A communication was received from Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, asking an appropriation of manure to be used on the farm of that Institution, in East Chester. The communication was referred to the Committee on cleaning streets.

A resolution was offered to appropriate $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's birthday. Alderman BOOLE moved to amend by adding $500 for a new banner. Alderman REED moved another amendment to add $250 for the New-York Volunteers. After some debate, during which the custom of spending former appropriations in suppers for the Committees and their friends, was deprecated by Aldermen TUCKER, MCSPEDON and ADAMS, the whole subject was laid on the table.

A resolution was offered by Alderman BOOLE, and adopted, to inquire of the Acqueduct Department by what authority parties are experimenting on the Broadway pavement.

The reports in favor of granting a block of ground to the State Woman's Hospital, and $2,000 to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, were adopted.

The resolution to investigate into the affairs of the Finance Department was adopted.

The President then appointed Aldermen MCSPEDON, MURRAY and TUCKER a Committee for that purpose.

A petition asking that High Bridge be opened for carriages and all other travel was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The Board concurred in the ordinance to amend an ordinance in relation to the Clerks of the Board of Councilmen.

The following communication was then read:

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1858. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully reports to your Honorable body, that since the publication of his report made on the 25th inst., he has learned indirectly from Edward Boyle (the surveyor who had charge of the work "setting curb and gutter and flagging, four feet wide, sidewalks in Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets," *done under contract by Charles Devlin*, as set forth in case No. 6 of said report) that the surveyor's return of work done as therein specified, viz.: 4,285½ cubic yards earth excavated; 357½ cubic yards rock excavated; 3,509 cubic yards earth-filling—does not correspond with the return he made at the time, as appears by the copy of said return now in his possession, which he says reads, as respects these items, as follows, viz.: 1,285½ cubic yards earth excavated; 57½ cubic yards rock excavated; 509 cubic yards earth-filling. Now, as the original surveyor's return, annexed to and accompanying the assessment lists in this case, and being one of the vouchers upon which the said assessment and apportionment was made, contains the quantities first above specified, and as reported by the undersigned, it would be inferred that an alteration was made in the Surveyor's return, by converting the 1,285½ cubic yards of earth excavation into 4,285½ cubic yards, by making the figure 1 into 4; and the 57½ cubic yards of rock excavation into 357½ cubic yards, by prefixing the figure 3 to the 57½; and the 509 cubic yards of earth-filling into 3,509 cubic yards, by prefixing the figure 3 to the 509. *And upon inspection of the original Surveyor's return such alterations, and in precisely the same manner indicated above, are clearly manifest.*

Again, by reference to the said case (6) cited in said report of the undersigned, it appears that the Street Commissioner wrongfully certified that all three of these items of work were embraced in the contract, and at the following prices, viz: Earth excavation at 45 cents per cubic yard; rock excavation at $2 50 per cubic yard; earth-filling at 43 cents per cubic yard. Therefore, aside from the fact that these three items of work were, in any view of the case, illegally charged, not being in the contract, the fraudulent alterations of the amounts of work returned by the Surveyor increases the assessment upon the property owners $3,390, as follows, viz:

3,000 yards earth excavated at 45 cents	$1,350
300 yards rock excavated at $2 50	750
3,000 yards earth-filling at 43 cents	1,290
Total	$3,390

Where, when and by whom these alterations were made is not within the knowledge of the undersigned to say, but the transactions would seem to attach either to the Street Department, the contractor or the assessors. The only thing certain in regard to the transaction is, that the amount was paid to Charles Devlin, the contractor, by the Comptroller, in two payments, viz.: on the 18th day of February and the 18th day of March, 1857, and the same has been apportioned and assessed against the property-owners, which assessment is now in process of collection.

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

The special order of the evening was then taken up, namely, the reports for and against the appointment of Dockmasters by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Alderman DAVIS spoke at length in favor of the minority report, which opposes the appointment. He was followed by Aldermen CLANCY and STEWART. Alderman CLANCY claimed that the law of 1844 took from the Common Council the power to appoint; that the Metropolitan Police law repealed that law, and left the matter just where it was before the law of 1844 was enacted: or, in other words, the repeal of the law of 1844 resuscitated the former law, which gave the power to the Common Council.

Alderman TUCKER thought the matter should be referred to the Corporation Counsel. He thought that when a law had been repealed it could not again have vitality unless reënacted; therefore he did not believe that the repeal of the law of '44, which, when enacted, repealed the law giving the power to the Common Council, had the effect to vitalize a law formerly repealed.

Alderman ADAMS had no doubt of the power of the Common Council to appoint Dock-Masters, and he hoped the majority report would be adopted.

After some further discussion Alderman TUCKER renewed his motion to refer to the Corporation Counsel, which was lost.

The motion to adopt the majority report was put and carried, by a vote of 10 to 7.

The tax levy was received from the Councilmen and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BREAKING OR GROOVING BROADWAY.—The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday afternoon, Alderman BOOLE in the Chair, for the purpose of hearing propositions to groove or break up and replace the Russ pavement on Broadway. The meeting was held in the Library, and there was quite a large attendance. Mr. J. R. CLARKE recommended grooving, and offered to do it for $1 per square yard. Mr. J. H. BLOODGOOD recommended the taking up of every third row of stone, and give the pavement a diamond shape. Mr. J. W. COCHRANE proposed to drill holes in the stones, two inches in diameter, from two to four inches in depth and two inches apart. He would fill the holes with gravel or iron tubes, and to complete the work in six weeks, for $2 per square yard. Mr. AUGUST TENBREE also favored drilling holes. Mr. WM. F. RIDNEY proposed taking up the stones, breaking and relaying them as Belgian pavement. Mr. HORACE ANDREWS recommended iron pavement. Mr. J. R. FISHER proposed to do away with horses altogether and use steam engines as a motive power on Broadway. In that case he thought no change in the pavement would be necessary. The Committee then rose.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Aldermen's Chamber of the City Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, the President, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of petitions and resolutions were presented, which were referred to appropriate Committees. Among these was the bill of Dr. Van Lier, for medical attendance at the First Ward Station-house from Oct. 25, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857, amounting to $83 50. Several applications were made for appointments as Commissioners of Deeds. Messrs. Parker and Lyons applied to be employed in cleaning and renovating the marble in the City Hall. A resolution in favor of paving and regulating Forty-third-street, between Eleventh-avenue and North River, was presented by Councilman NOLAN. Also, another by the same gentleman, in favor of repairing dock at the foot of Forty-seventh-street.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved the reading of the majority report of the Finance Committee on the Tax Levy. It was read by the Clerk.

The minority report was then called for and read. The two documents occupy forty-eight printed octavo pages.

Councilman GENET moved that the majority report be considered section by section.

Councilman BRADY moved as an amendment that the minority report be considered in that manner. The amendment was lost, and on vote the original motion was carried.

Councilman BRADY asked why the telegraph appropriation was greater this year than the last.

Councilman ARCULARIUS hoped no time would be lost by idle questions being put. He, as Chairman of the Committee, would answer any fair question, but would not be converted by any person into a plaything. He would ask no favors. He was instructed that $6,400 was necessary; it was demanded by the proper authorities. The sum was inserted with the consent of those who pretended to know it was needful. The Mayor, Mr. FLAGG, and the telegraph operator were his authority.

Councilman BRADY said, that all this rigmarole might have been spared—if he had received quiet information, that would have been enough. No man was trifling with the Board in asking a simple and respectful question. Had not the Chairman of that Committee owned he did not know what the increase was for? He wanted to know where the money had gone to, that had been already appropriated. Five thousand dollars had already been sufficient for this telegraph for years. The only reason given is, Mr. Robertson says he requires it. He, Councilman BRADY, was sent there by the people, and at any time would expect respectful answers to respectful questions. There were the same number of bells; for what was this $1,400 wanted, this increase which he could not understand? He would move the erasure of $1,400 from the appropriation, so as to reduce the sum to $5,000, its former amount. The motion was seconded, but on vote, lost.

RUSS-PAVEMENT IMPROVEMENT.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved to strike out $75,000 from the appropriation for Russ pavement and insert $26,000 in its stead. Carried.

The same gentleman moved that the Board reappropriate $40,999 33 for the same purpose. It was explained that $5,000 is lying unexpended from the appropriation of 1856.

CLERK HIRE FOR COMMITTEES.

Councilman GENET moved that the appropriation of $2,500 for clerk hire for Committees be increased to $5,000.

Councilman BRADY asked why that should be done.

Councilman GENET explained. Numerous clerks would be necessary to assist the various Committees, two clerks, for instance, in the investigation as to the Comptroller's Department, and such clerks must be paid. On vote, the increase was carried.

COPYING JUDGMENTS $900.

It was moved and carried that the appropriation "copying judgments $900," be stricken out. Carried. A previous item of "copying judgment dockets $1,500" was allowed to pass, though Councilman BRADY objected to it.

PLUMBING TO STATION-HOUSES.

Councilman BRADY objected to the item, "A. J. McCarty, plumbing to Station-houses in 1856 and 1857, amounting to $12,683 30." He moved it to be stricken out; he would not allow the City to owe him money, and if it were a just debt, that gentleman had his remedy.

Councilman McCARTY said, if the bill were not correct, he wanted to know why; if Mr. Flagg did not think proper to pay him, and he did not think proper to sue Mr. Flagg or the City, that was his business; he would have his money, but he would take his own way and time to do it.

Councilman GENET said so many judgments would not have been obtained upon legitimate claims, had not Mr. Flagg refused to pay, and been afterwards obliged to pay with costs. He said Mr. McCARTY desires this appropriation may be specifically made, in order that Mr. Flagg may have no excuse.

Councilman ARCULARIUS said that so many people came with their claims that it was found necessary to have such claims presented in writing. Some were doubtful, but arrangements had been made to pay all just debts. This matter of McCARTY's he would throw out as soon as anybody's, but he could not honestly do so, because of the vouchers in the Comptroller's office. Let the City know how much they really owe. Mr. Flagg could then make no excuse that he had no money.

Councilman BRADY said that the discrimination as to what should be paid and who should not, was evidently not with him, nor did he wish to exercise it—but he thought that preference had been shown by the Committee. Besides, the charges in this instance were too high, and the affidavits as to the honesty of the amount were suspicious.

An angry though short conversation passed between Councilmen BRADY and McCARTY, which ended in his asseveration that he had not said those men swore to a lie. Men might believe they were swearing to the truth. He remembered an estimate of Mr. McCARTY's—$6,400—for plumbing a Station-house, but what was done afterwards? The work was done for $900.

Councilman McCARTY interrupting, said he must deny it. The President called the parties to order. Eventually,

Councilman BRADY moved to strike out the item.

Councilman McCARTY said that Mr. Flagg told him he had no money, and he believed him. As to the Essex Market, he denied that the work was done for $900: the fact was, that the specification was not complied with. How did Councilman BRADY know the charge was too high? He had not sued the City, seeing that others did not, as well as for other just and proper reasons.

On motion to strike out, the appropriation $12,683 30 was allowed to remain.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

Councilman BRADY moved to strike out the item, "$38,353 11, judgments against the City." Lost, by 16 to 6.

It was moved to reconsider the vote on copying judgments, and carried. But no further action was taken.

MAYOR WOOD'S $10,000.

Councilman GENET defended this appropriation, and Councilman BRADY objected. The Ex-Mayor had pledged himself to pay this money. Councilman GENET was becoming a warm advocate of Fernando Wood, [laughter,] who had backed down upon the police question, having had a belly-full of that.

Councilman GENET said that ridicule was not argument. The member for the Sixth avoided the main interests of New-York, opposed them upon technicalities, and upon the pretence of reform. He, the speaker, did not pretend to be the champion of the Democracy; he had been a Whig; but when the black cloud of Republican niggerism sprung up, [loud laughter,] he had been compelled to associate himself with the Democratic party. Now, seeing that his Honor, the Ex-Mayor, had done nothing but what was right, spite of his unwillingness, the appropriation had been made.

On vote, the item was allowed to stand.

LAMPS AND GAS.

It was moved and carried to alter the item, "$460,634, lamps and gas," by substituting a decrease of $37,700.

PRINTING AND REAL ESTATE.

It was moved and carried that the item of $85,000 for printing be reduced to $40,000, and upon real estate expenses a reduction was effected after some debate, amounting to $78,365 82.

ENGINE COMPANIES.

It was moved to increase by the addition of $14,000 the item of repairs to public buildings. The proposal was changed, constituting it as an appropriation for real estate to purchase land and furnish a house for Engine No. 41.

Councilman BRADY amended by proposing to add $16,000 to the $14,000.

Councilman FRAZER spoke strongly on behalf of No. 4 Hose Company.

Councilman McCARTY objected,

A member moved to lay on the table the amendment. Carried.

The President moved that $10,000 be reappropriated for the purchase of a Station-house in the Twenty-first Ward. Carried.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved that $12,000 be reappropriated for construction of a Station-house in the Fifteenth Ward. Carried.

The President moved the appropriation of $15,000 for the regulation and grading of Mount Morris-square.

Councilman CRAWFORD objected. It was leased out.

Councilman GAFNEY said that was not quite so.

Councilman GENET said the Square had been laid out for some time, and the property owners had received the assessments and paid them.

Councilman BRADY said the whole hill was not worth the money. The Central Park was very near. Next, we must improve all Harlem.

Councilman GENET denounced such objections as trifling. Had not the property owners been assessed, and had not the City received the money? Would it be right to repay that sum?

Councilman BRADY complained ironically of his own thickheadedness. It was well his opponents were so very bright. He would ask, if it was their own private business, would members of the Board be so lavish in expending money? Unless it were a proved benefit, he would not vote for it; he would rather refund the assessment.

Councilman GENET asked what was the difference between refunding the money and proceeding with the appropriation, regarded merely in an economic view.

Upon inquiry, Councilman ARCULARIUS admitted that no such matter came before the Finance Committee.

Councilman CRAWFORD opposed. It was only for the improvement of a lease.

Ultimately, upon vote, the appropriation was made, by 13 to 8.

The Clerk then commenced upon the "ordinance for 1858," reading only the concluding provisions—the "Act to enable the Supervisors to raise money by tax," or rather its terminal clauses.

It was moved that the sum of $125,000 be appropriated for iron pavement, instead of $78,000, the former appropriation. Carried.

The report, as amended, was accepted and adopted.

After the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The new *ex-officio* member of the Board, WILLIAM JELLINGHAUS, Esq., President of the German Emigrant Society, took his seat in the Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Esq.

Mr. MORGAN forwarded a communication, asking that an emigrant agent be stationed at Utica. The matter was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Board wrote to the Board, stating that the Company were ready to convey passengers at a much lower rate to the West than other companies on other roads. Referred to the proper Committee.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Esq., forwarded an acknowledgment of the vote of thanks to him, passed at the last meeting.

No other business was transacted.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. alien emigrants arrived to Jan. 20, 1858	2,055
No. alien emigrants arrived since to 27	310
Total	2,365
To same date in 1857	4,519

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,984	1,601	1,961
No. inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	117	116	132
Totals	2,101	1,717	2,093

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858		$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 20, 1858	3,126 00	
Receipts since to Jan. 27, for commutation of alien passengers	1,630 00—	4,756 00
Total		$36,911 89
Disbursements as by previous account to Jan. 20, 1858	1,835 83	
Sundry expenses of Jan. 13 and 20	4,029 86—	5,865 69
Balance of Commutation Fund		$31,046 20

Frauds on the City—Proceedings Commenced Against Henry Erben for that $9,000—Progress of the Street Department Investigation.

The Standing Committee on Frauds, appointed by the President of the Board of Aldermen, at a late meeting, held their first meeting in the Library on Wednesday afternoon, Alderman ADAMS in the chair. The reports of the investigation into the affairs of the Street Department, by D. D. CONOVER, Esq., had been referred to the Committee, and consequently there was a large attendance of listeners, and of persons interested in the matters in relation to which fraud is alleged.

Soon after the organization of the meeting, D. D. CONOVER, Esq., was called in relation to the discovery of frauds and irregularities by him in the books of the Street Department. He stated that he had charge of the books in that Department, and that what he had reported had been copied accurately from the books. [The reports alluded to are those recently published in the TIMES.]

The first case called up for examination was that of HENRY ERBEN. It will be remembered that under date of Jan. 14, Mr. CONOVER reported that while examining the papers in relation to the extension of Canal-street and the widening of Walker street, he discovered that the Commissioners awarded, and the Supreme Court confirmed awards for, damages to HENRY ERBEN, to the amount of $15,805. From that sum there was directed to be paid, first, the amount of two mortgages held by the New-York Life and Trust Company on the property, of $9,000, leaving a balance to be paid Mr. ERBEN of $6,805. By joint receipts it appeared that the Comptroller paid them two warrants amounting to $24,805, from which the Trust Company deduct the $9,000 due, and leave Mr. ERBEN the entire $15,805—an over-payment from the Treasury of $9,000. The mistake was in adding the sum of the mortgages instead of subtracting them from the entire award. Mr. ERBEN, who was present, did not deny having received the amount reported by Mr. CONOVER, but claimed that he did not think he received more than he ought to have received for the damage sustained. Alderman ADAMS said it appeared clear, and he himself did not deny having received $9,000 more than had been awarded, after deducting the mortgages, and he would therefore inform him that the Corporation Counsel would be notified to commence proceedings for a return of the $9,000 overpaid.

Mr. BUSTEED now appeared and stated that he had already commenced proceedings against Mr. ERBEN for the return of the money. In response to a request from the Committee, he said he would hold himself in readiness to appear and advise with them whenever his services should be required.

The Fifty-fourth-street case was then called, and Mr. CONOVER restated the particulars of over-charges, &c. Messrs. WHITE, SMITH and LATOUR (owning lots that had been assessed) were sworn and substantiated the statement of Mr. CONOVER, and, in addition, said Mr. PINCKNEY had offered to return them $94 on lots where no work had been done.

Mr. J. BUNCE SMITH appeared in relation to the case marked "Case 8" in Mr. CONOVER's report, dated Jan. 21, and printed in the TIMES of the 26th, regulating, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. In addition to what was given in Mr. CONOVER's report, he said he was informed by Mr. DODGE, the Inspector, when the work was in progress, that the contract had been given to TERRENCE FARLEY, and that, subsequently, he found in the Street Department that a contract for it had been signed by and for JOHN McGRANE, dated June 5, 1857, at higher prices, and after the work had been finished. He stated also, that *no* contract for the work had ever been confirmed by the Common Council. He was requested to draw up a statement in writing of what he knew of the matter and send it in.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

MR. CHANFRAU'S BENEFIT.—To-night this distinguished actor is to take his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and announces a programme of entertainment mirthful and attractive, himself appearing in three pieces, viz., the comedy of "Toodles," the extravaganza entitled "Mose in California," and added to these will be given the new drama of "The Pioneer Patriot." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, MISS HATHAWAY, MISS FANNY HERRING, MISS JULIA DALY and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT.—Go at once. Delays are dangerous. Go early and you can obtain a good seat to comfortably witness the new American drama, now all the rage, at Barnum's Museum, "The Pioneer Patriot; or, The Maid of the War-path." You may hear the shouts of delight over its performance every night clear out in the Park. What crowds go to see it! Go by all means. Go! go! Two comic pieces also this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, incapable of exertion, dull, languid and desponding, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity and cheerfulness.

[Advertisement.]

HOARSENESS.—Persons subject to relaxation of the throat, or hoarseness, should never leave a warm room in Winter nor expose themselves to cold winds without having a "Troch" in the mouth. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

CONTEMPT OF COURT MARTIAL.—The militia managers of Brooklyn are hot after the funds. During the week hundreds of people have received notice that at somebody's lager-bier place, on such or such a street, the Marshal would be in attendance to receive payment of the fines incurred for neglecting to do military duty and for contempt of the Court-martial which sat some months since to hear the excuses of those who neglected to commute and had too much self-respect to train with the barefooted. Marshal MCLEER last night sat himself down behind a dimly-burning camphene lamp at JOHN CUNNINGHAM'S, in Graham-street, for this purpose, at 7 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock he had disposed of some score of cases. The first delinquent brought his certificate of exemption from military duty after having served several years as a surgeon of his regiment. The Marshal assured the ex-surgeon that the certificate was all right, but it should have been exhibited to the Court of Appeals. In consideration of the certificate, however, the $3 fine would be remitted, but the 85 cents for contempt of Court must be paid. The law read so plainly, and the blank notice of a Sheriff's sale was so handy, that our ex-surgeon swallowed his gorge and forked over. The next customer was a man some 60 years of age. He showed his exemption card, and, wondering at the stupidity of military officers who neglect to consult their own records, and insist, year after year, in warning out persons who bear their own certificates of clearance, went his way unfleeced. The next man pleaded that he was an active fireman. But he had neglected to plead his very good excuse before the proper Court, and so must pay. After smoking over it all the evening, he took advice and agreed to present, next evening, his vouchers for fire-service, and pay the contempt fine. The next was an alien, who thought he was exempt by virtue of his alienage. He was told that no such unpatriotic plea would serve him—the law of 1854 was clear. He pleaded ignorance, but the Marshal quoted Latin at him, to the effect tha ignorance of the law is no man's excuse. Our alien promised to pay the next night—if his lawyer advised it—the whole amount. The next was a seafaring man, and "over age." His good wife pleaded that the marshal himself had told her that she need not trouble herself about the Court a year ago. The books being produced verified her assertion, and the pair went off happy that in addition to the annoyance and loss of time they were not mulcted. The next was a German with a hand crooked from his birth. He was sent to the surgeon for a certificate, and ordered to reappear and pay the contempt fee. To night scores, hundreds more are to be put through the same process, and the probability is that the Court will make a handsome thing out of its contempt. There is no way to avoid the payment, if one has avoided the commutation, and the only redress the disaffected have is to *watch where the money goes.*

LECTURES.—Mr. SAMUEL HILLS delivered the last of his interesting course of lectures on Chili on Tuesday evening, at the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church. The anecdotes in illustration of the habits of the peasantry, gathered from many years of personal observation in the country, handsomely entertained the audience. The proceeds of this whole course are given in charity to the poor of East Brooklyn.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Esq., delivered, on Tuesday night, the first of a course of lectures to be given on Tuesday evenings at the Lee-avenue Dutch Reformed Church. His subject was "The World not a Failure." Mr. SMITH, by a comparison of the comforts and conveniences of our and the old times, of their diet and dress, cultivation and development in matters physical, mental and moral, concluded that "we, the true ancients," have the best of it; that we are better off than our grandfathers were by a long score. The audience, which was an abundant one, listened with strict attention and with much enjoyment. The proceeds of this course, which bids fair to be large are devoted to the treasuries of the Benevolent Societies in connection with Mr. JOHNSON'S Sabbath School.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The following persons were elected members of this Committee on Tuesday evening: First Ward, Lawrence Hanlon; Second Ward, Daniel Bradley; Third Ward, Wm. M. Parks; Fourth Ward, Hugh McLaughlan; Fifth Ward, James Farrell, Sixth Ward, Mathew Murphy; Seventh Ward, John Cunningham; Eighth Ward, James Sharkey; Ninth Ward, James Boyle; Tenth Ward, Daniel Green; Eleventh Ward, James M. Cornwell; Twelfth Ward, Patrick McGuire; Thirteenth Ward, John Tucker; Fourteenth Ward, John Sinskey; Fifteenth Ward, Francis Swift; Sixteenth Ward, Thomas Dunham; Nineteenth Ward, James Tiner.

The election was hotly contested, and in some of the Wards the Police were called upon to preserve the peace.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR CASES.—Eight of the liquor dealers were tried in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday, and seven of the number were found guilty of selling without license. In nearly every case the Jury rendered a verdict without leaving their seats. The parties convicted are: John Langstaff, Henry Runnell, Charles Snyder, Henry Gerding, John Hem, Frederick Heydersberg, Michael Smith. In the case of HENRY HAM, the Jury could not agree. The defence in each case was conducted by County Judge MORRIS and H. A. MOORE, Esq.

CAUTION TO OFFICERS.—A man named W. H. ERKENBRACK recovered a verdict of $550 against Deputy-Sheriff JOHN FRIEND, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, for assault and battery and false imprisonment. FRIEND, besides being an officer, keeps a hotel on the Coney Island Plank Road. The plaintiff stopped there one day, and it is alleged passed upon the barkeeper a bad bill. FRIEND, upon learning this, started in pursuit of him, arrested and locked him up in Brooklyn. In making the arrest unnecessary violence was used, and no complaint was preferred. Hence the suit and verdict.

☞ GEORGE LUCKE, a clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Pacific-street and Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, beat an elderly man named HAFT ENGLE, over the head until he was senseless, in which condition he remained for several hours. LUCKE was arrested by the Ninth Precinct Police and committed to await the result of the injuries.

☞ On Thursday, a man, named WILLIAM WATTS, was arrested, in Brooklyn, on a charge of attempting to poison two persons in Jamaica, Queen's County, one week ago. The names of the intended victims are FITZPATRICK and SWIFT. It is alleged that WATTS hired a boy to mix poison in their food, and that their lives were only saved by the prompt aid of a physician.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman, named JANE MAUGER, residing in Main street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night jumped into the East River from the Catharine Ferry-slip, but was pulled out in time to save her life. Hope deferred is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

VIOLATING CITY ORDINANCES.—The Hack Inspectors of Brooklyn, during the last two months, have arrested for violating the city ordinances, 63 persons, who have paid $140, the amount of their fines, into the City Treasury.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Two frame buildings on McKibben-street, near Smith, owned by JACOB GRANGER, were destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock Tuesday night. The loss—about $1,000—is covered by insurance in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARE THEY SAFE?—At the last meeting of the Board of Education a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Buildings to visit and examine into the construction and arrangement of the heating apparatus of the several public schools, and also whether the width and formation of the stairs are such as to afford safe egress for the children in case of alarm from fire or otherwise; and also whether all the doors are hung to open outward. The Committee were given power to remedy anything which, in their judgment, may require it.

INQUEST.—Coroner MCANNALLY, of Jersey City, was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of an infant four days old, the illegitimate child of ANN MALONEY, a domestic in the family of Mr. RECHLE in Warren-street, the child having died on Wednesday night under circumstances that induced the belief that it had been unfairly dealt with. The Coroner, however, after viewing the body and making inquiries, satisfied himself that the death was the result of the want of care and attention, and therefore ordered its burial.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 28.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	113
5,000	do	113¼
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	113½
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. b30	90
3,000	do	89¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	93
16,000	Missouri State 6s	85
6,000	do	84⅞
10,000	do	84¼
30,000	do	84
10,000	do b30	84¼
3,000	Cal. State 7s '70	75
10,500	N. Y. Cen. R.R 6s	87¼
2,000	do	87½
3,000	N. Y. C. R R. s. bs.	80
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s.	98½
2,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bs.	90½
2,000	E. R. R. 3d m bs '83	73
6,000	E. R. 4th Mt. Bs s3	60
5,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	50
3,000	Erie R. R. C. Bs. '71	44
1,000	H. Riv. R R. 1stM.	96½
3,000	do	95
2,000	H. Riv. R. R. 3dM.	51
5,000	Read. R. Bs. '86. b30	70
2,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. 1stM. S. F. C. Bs.	94¼
5,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	93¾
5,000	do s60	93
4,000	Te. H. & Al. 2d m.	38
8,000	La C. & Mil. L. G. b	43
6,000	do s10	43
5,000	do s60	41
5,000	Ch. & Rock I. b's.	92
5,000	In. & C. 10 p. c. b60	76
30	Atlantic Bank	70
80	Butch. & Dro. bank	107½
10	Artisans' Bank	77
10	Nassau Bank	92
5	Bank Commerce	100½
9	do	101
69	Bank of New-York	102¼
90	Del. & Hud. C. Co. b30	112
6	do	111¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co. s30	15
15	do	15
100	do b3	14¾
300	do	14¾
5	do	14⅝
100	do	14⅞
24	C. B. & Quincy R.	60
50	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	67½
105	do	68
50	do	68¼
58	N. Y. Cent. R R.	81½
1275	do	81⅝
300	do s30	81⅛
200	do b60	81⅜
200	do b30	81⅜
17	do	81⅜
200	do b10	81⅝
200	do s3	81⅛
55	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	74½
100	do	74¾
100	do b10	75
15	do	75
50	do b30	75
20	Erie R. R.	21½
650	do	21¾
100	do b30	21⅝
200	do	21⅞
753	Harlem R. R.	7
50	do	7⅛
10	do	7¼
170	Harlem R. R. Pref.	14
45	Sixth-av. R. R.	100
25	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	114
150	Reading R. R. b3	58
50	do	57⅞
400	do	57¾
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	59½
50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19½
43	do	19¼
50	do b30	19½
580	do	19
50	do b10	19
10	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. S.	33½
75	do	33
50	do b60	33
50	do s10	32⅝
100	Panama Railroad	89¾
100	do b60	90¼
200	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	11
465	Cl. & Toledo R. R.	41⅛
300	do	41⅜
12	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	67½
170	do	67
9	do	66¾
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	10¼
50	do	10⅜
300	do	10½
570	do	10¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s b30	93
1,000	do	92⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.	84¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	75½
3,000	do	75¾
3,000	City 6s, '87	100½
10,000	E. R. 3d mt. bs '83	75
5,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	90½
5,000	La Ce. & M. L. G. b.	44½
5,000	do	45
15	Bank of Commerce	101
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	15
200	do b60	15½
100	do s60	15
100	do	15¼
400	Erie R. R. s3	22⅛
10	do	22
100	do s10	22⅛
50	do s30	22⅛
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	82
50	do s3	81⅞
100	do	81¾
200	do b60	82
200	do	81⅞
200	Reading R. R. b30	58
100	do	57¾
40	Harlem Railroad	7⅛
10	Mich. Cent. RR	60
50	Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	19⅛
200	Panama Railroad	90
100	Ill. Cent. R. R. b30	95¼
50	do b30	95
50	do b30	94¾
150	do	94¾
22	do	95
150	Gal & Chic. RR	75
30	Chic. & Rock I R R	67
300	La Ce. & Mil. R R	11
9	American Ex. Bk	102½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$24,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	69½
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	84¼
$1,000 California State 7 ₱ cent. Bonds	Int. add.	74¾
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	41¼
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	41
$3,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add.	50
$5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	45
$5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. 7s	Int. add.	48¾
$10,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8s	Int. add.	70
$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add.	60⅝
$2,000 Illinois 6s	Int. add.	95¾
$6,000 Ohio 6s	Int. add.	105½
$1,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. add.	80⅝
$5,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add.	74¼
$5,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add.	74⅞
$5,000 Indianapolis and Cin R R, 10s	Int. add.	75
$1,000 Lake Erie, Wab. & St. Louis R. 7s	Flat.	25
$7,000 Peru and Indianapolis R. R. 7s	Flat.	40
20 shares Commonwealth Bank		86
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		93
10 shares National Bank		105¾
28 shares National Bank		105½
5 shares Shoe and Leather Bank		102
40 shares Phenix Bank		104¾
10 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.		100½
00 shares United States Fire Ins Co.		120½
10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.		85½
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.		68¼
100 shares Erie Railroad		21¾
00 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co.		10⅞
10 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.		50
50 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.		50¼
25 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.		50⅜
10 shares Third-avenue R. R.		98⅝
40 shares Third-avenue R. R.		98½
10 shares Sixth-avenue R. R.		101
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.		98¾
24 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		57½
10 shares Pacific Bank		108
50 shares Pacific Bank		107¾
150 shares Williamsburg City Bank		102
50 shares Williamsburg City Bank		102¼
20 shares Artisans' Bank		74¾
9 shares Commonwealth Bank		87
20 shares Union Bank		111¼
80 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.		134
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.		131½
25 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co.		110¼
5 shares Home Ins. Co.		143
5 shares Home Ins. Co.		142½
50 shares Fireman's Ins. Co.		155¾
50 shares Mercantile Marine Ins. Co.		50

THURSDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The European news, as published early in the morning, by the *Kangaroo*, to Wednesday, Jan. 13, was not so favorably construed on the Street as the accounts by the previous arrival. At noon, however, the telegraphic summary by the *Canada* at Halifax, to Saturday, Jan. 16, was made public, and although only two or three leading items were then known, the reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount was considered a fair index to the general financial tone of the news to be received by the regular mail of this steamer. Accordingly, in the afternoon, the Stock Exchange manifested great strength, particularly upon the securities of New-York Central and New-York and Erie. The shares of the former reached 82@82⅛; of the latter 22⅛@22; Erie Bonds of 1883, advanced to 75 ₱ cent.; 1871s to 44, and 1875s to 50 ₱ cent. There was a demand also for Illinois Central shares at 95 ₱ cent., and for La Crosse Land Grant Bonds at a recovery of 5 ₱ cent. on the lowest sales of Wednesday. The general market closed quite buoyant. There was some realizing on Missouris at the early Board, and they were sold down to 84, but closed 84¾@85. Nothing of a definite character transpired of the Rock Island Directors' meeting to-day.

The Gold received by the California arrival this morning has been mostly taken by the Bullion Brokers for the export demand. The Cunard steamer of next week is the *Europa*, from this port direct. She will, most likely, take a large mail and a considerable remittance in Specie. The latter may be somewhat influenced by the payment of the Pennsylvania State interest on Monday, of which about $400,000 goes to Europe. The payment at Philadelphia will be made in Specie. The Exchange market has not yet opened for the next packet. The terms both on London and Paris are about the Specie limit for select bank and bankers' bills. There is a fair offering of commercial bills at 108½@109½ ₱ cent. The Money Market is without material alteration. The inclination, if anything, is to an easier supply at call, and on moderate terms 5@7 ₱ cent.

The Sub-Treasury in this City has at length received a supply of Treasury Notes, part in small denominations, and the holders of disbursing drafts and checks have now the option of receiving their money in Gold or Goverment Bills bearing 3 ₱ cent. interest. A like option, on the other hand, is given at the office of the Cashier of the Custom-house, to the importing merchant, to pay in his duties in Gold or Government Bills. The arrangement works well, and is not the less acceptable to the public as part of the Treasury policy, that it partakes, in a measure, of the concurrence and perfect security of an Exchequer or National Bank. Indeed, we doubt whether it would detract from the popularity of the New-York Sub-Treasury if, by a slight amendment of the law, it could be made an office of Deposit as well as of Issue; where the public creditors and other parties not particularly concerned in the ordinary bank movement of the country, and who owe the banks neither favor nor confidence, could place their money for safe keeping, as well as the convenience of Exchange.

An effort is constantly making by certain parties in Wall-street, to drive the Treasury Bills under par. Bank-power influence has probably been brought to bear upon the currency of these bills, because a *job* could not be had out of the Department in the first instance. Even the Savings Institutions are persuaded to leave their money on deposit at Bank, without interest, rather than place it with the Government at 3 ₱ cent. This may be sharp on the part of the gentlemen concerned, but it is not quite the decent return for the good offices they received from Mr. COBB, and his predecessor, when their Banks were in trouble in 1854 and 1857. But, withal, the opposition has not yet been able to prevent the Department at Washington from making their exchanges at par, nor the Sub-Treasurer here from keeping up his Specie balance to $3,000,000. His Gold receipts from Customs to-day were $75,000; from Treasury Notes and other items, $257,346; the disbursements $77,092; and the balance at the close of business, $3,320,548. An afternoon paper chuckles at what the writer imagines to be the prospect of driving the Department to a higher rate of interest, to please certain of the City Banks, in league with the Washington fund-mongers. We see nothing like such a prospect in the facility with which the Treasury Bills are paid to the public creditors, or in the immediate condition of the office here. Our neighbor may *hear* of these Bills at a fraction discount, but there is no purpose to return them upon the Government *seen* at the Custom House, although the form of cancellation for duties, in place of Gold, has been reduced to the simplest process.

The following is a comparison of the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, during the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1857, with the same months of 1856:

	1857.	1856.	Increase.
Receipts, nine mos.	$515,486 54	$447,727 22	$67,759 32
Expenses, nine mos.	247,016 20	201,749 24	45,266 96
Net earn's, 9 mos.	$268,470 34	$245,977 98	$22,492 36

The business of October and November was reduced nearly 33 ₱ cent. below that of the previous year, by the general revulsion. The December earnings came up to $60,753 98, being a small increase on the same month of 1856, and the January business is good.

A meeting of the stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company is to be held at Chilicothe on the 10th of February. The circular of the Secretary assigns the following state of facts as rendering this meeting necessary. It will generally be regarded as conclusive:

"It has been found absolutely impossible to meet the interest which fell due on 1st November, December and January respectively. The notes of the Company have necessarily been protested, and many of the laborers remain unpaid; some of whom are now on a strike, and are at the present moment forcibly detaining the Rolling Stock of the Company, thus completely suspending the working of the road, and leaving no prospect of a successful resumption of business during the current month.

In this emergency, the Directors cannot but feel that the interests of all parties are in great jeopardy, and require prompt attention."

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

HOGS firmer, with a better demand. Sales to-day 3,000, at $4 90@$5 30. Receipts to-day, 2,900. PROVISIONS improved—500,000 lbs. bulk Meat sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders, and 6⅜c. for Sides. PORK Mess—sales 800 bbls., $13 12½—now held at $13 50. WHISKY, 15c.@15¼c. BREADSTUFFS dull.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON unchanged. Sales of the week, 15,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales. Good Middling, 10¼c.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales. Prices steady.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mort., 94; $7,000 City Railroad 6s, 91½; $400 do., 91½; $1,400 City 6s, 91¾; $1,300 do., 91½; $7,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 88¼; $5,800 do., 88; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, Conn'le, 40½; $500 Minehill Railroad Loan, 111; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 52; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58; $3,000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, 85; $2,300 City 6s, '67, 79; $1,000 Lehigh Zinc, ¾; 550 Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; 125 Elmira Railroad, 9½; 7 do., 10½, 60 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 54½; Morris Canal Preferred, 93; 26 Norristown Railroad, 49; 28 Camden and 100 Reading Railroad, 28⅞; 300 do., 29; Amboy Railroad, 90¼; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼; 2 do., 41¾; 192 Girard Bank, 9¾; 52 Bank of Kentucky, 110.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 91½@92; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 91½@92; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97½@98½; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@88¼; Reading Railroad, 28¾@29; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 74½@74⅝; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 85; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 70@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41@41⅛; Morris Canal Consolidated 43@43½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57½@58¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¼@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¼@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 62@64; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 45@47½; Long Island, 10⅜@10¾; Vicksburg, 7½@8½; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 2@3; New-Creek, ½@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@6½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
	FOR EUROPE.		
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
	FROM EUROPE.		
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 23
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Miss Tower, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Miss Eaton, Capt. Sherrold, Mr. and Mrs. Ingham, Capt. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Miss Kultner, Mrs. Garwood and 2 children, Miss Lilly de Baays, Miss Girard, Miss Dawson, Miss Bardwell, Mrs. Lepron and 2 children, Miss Marvin, Messrs. Olmstead, Meyerheim, Hallowell, Born, Bescoby, Banney, Adams, Horncastle, Long, Demey, Bremenscheidt, McInnes, Lecluse, Swauivick, Lazard, Calm, Wilson, Barthlomew, Martin, Clark, Defrondal, Smith, Clank, Perry, McCrossan, Jarvelin, Hamilton, Freeman, Moregan, Rebobs, Rost, Warth, Richards, McBride, Brown, Kleir, Schiffin, Murphy, Oppenheim, Lebreau, Deitz, Nicholas, Khim, Perivan, Antim, Kahn, Holley, Kernaud, Volking, Buteaux, Lilienthal, May, Colborne, Hughes, Schaffer, Moore, Tucker, two Ribesends, Schram, Hellkus, Grotta, Alma two Marions, Hunt, Delabune, Virgin Tittle, Banrigarth, Reathinger, Sailer, Winter, Bosch, Foster, Bassi, Jean, Antoine, Hoffmann.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton—F. F. Von Arnim, Albert Michel, Capt. John Britton, Jas. Y. Prentiss and lady, Theodore Catlin, Mr. Sanford, C. Kellogg, Louis Jannin, bearer of dispatches from American Legations at Paris and Madrid; H. E. Tompkins, V. A. Lange, B. Wendt, P. Blanchett, Miss Nina Fremont, Miss Elizabeth Fremont and 2 servants, Master Frank Fremont and brother, F. Berley, Mad. E. Mohr, child and servant, N. Denssy, Samuel W. Comstock, F. C. Lowell, J. H. Kiefer, G. Bischoff, E. Granier, Capt. C. Whiting, Jr., Mlle. Justine Smith, Edward Luckmeyer, Madame Herbert and servant, Master and Miss Heydenfeldt, Jno. Syz, Henry Havemeyer, Hector Havemeyer, Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Charles Abegg, Edward J. Mann, David Millard and lady, Miss A. Millard, sister, brother and servant, Miss J. Lemoine, Miss Mary Watts, Geo. Carter, Mrs. D'Allaire, Miss D'Allaire, Warren Joy, F. Smith, F. S. Smith, J. Payen, B. Kipport, F. H. Charbaud, John Hunter, John Annetti, Joseph Annetti, Miss D'Antill, H. Stocke, G. F. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watts, Joseph Delacroix, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cahn, L. Lipman, E. Rebasse, L. Reinhard—total 71.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mrs. Webster, Mr. Crabtree, Mr. Matthews, Capt. Pill, lady, 2 children and infant, Mr. A. G. Craigh, Mr. and Mrs. Hurry, Miss Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, C. Miller, Mr. Littlepage, W. and J. Griere, Mr. Atterbury, Mr. Barton, D. Williams, A. H. Macauley, Mr. Michaels, T. C. Whitney, Mr. Blackburn, A. de Roux, J. B. Scholey, W. T. Lee, R. Wood, J. Yeates, lady, child and infant, Thos. Yeates, Miss Regan, Miss Kavanagh, Miss Slatterly, Miss De Babezie, Miss Griere, Miss Mary Mann, M. W. Albinson—and 118 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—J. S. Harrington, D. Brosenheim, H. Holton, Jno. Blackwell, Wm. H. Tyler, Jno. P. Tyler, J. D. Isbell and lady, W. S. Warwick and lady, Miss Rosenstock, W. H. Sheppard, W. O. Smith, Miss A. Watson, Wm. S. Burr, P. Randall, Miss M. Powers, Miss M. Webber, J. Adkins and family—and 20 in the steerage.

In steamer Memphis, from Charleston—J. Bradley, E. Dunn, J. O Donnell, D. Bergley, J. Kane, G. Taney—and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon rises.. 5 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 39 | Gov. Island. 8 28 | Hell Gate... 9 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Ships Universe, Cave, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Stephen Baldwin, Downer, Philadelphia, J. O. Baker & Co.; Canova, Hutchings, Apalachicola, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Albertina, Barton, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.; S. L. Bryant, Jones, New-Orleans, N. W. Brigham.

Brigs Celestina, Dunbar, Darien, C. & E. J. Peters; Ceylon, (Br.,) Crowell, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; S. P. Smith, Cooper, Wilmington; Eva, Chamberlain, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; Jno. Bergen, McGee, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; D. B. Warner, Stetson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Elizabeth Ann, (Br.,) Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; D. Trowbridge, Morrow, Barbadoes, Bishop Bros.

Barge Marina, Clayton, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

Steamer Thos. Swann, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre Jan. 12, and Southampton 13th, at 5 P. M., with mdse., and 71 passengers to W. S. Drayton.

Steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall Jan. 19, with the California mails to 5th inst., and treasure to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark Lamartine, Anderson, Smyrna Nov. 20, passed Gibraltar Dec. 16, with figs, wool and rags to Sheldon, Lawson & Co. In lat. 38 52 N., and lon. 49 10 W., experienced heavy gales from W. S. W. to N. W.; since which me had light and variable winds.

Brig Vernon, Collins, Holmes' Hole 2 ds., with flour to T. H. Sanford.

Schr. Susan, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Johnson, Eastport 5 ds., with fish, &c., to order.

Schr. C. H. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters to master.

Schr. Flying Eagle, Lawrence, Curacoa Jan. 5, with skins, &c., to Kolf & Pursuhn. Jan. 23, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. E and a tremendous sea; got a squall from N. W. which caused the mainsail to jibe, carrying away head of mainmast, main boom, and received other damage.

Schr. E. C. Smith, Smith, St. Pierre, N. F., 13 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Ceres, (new, of Odessa, Del.,) Merideth, Odessa, (Del.,) 4 ds., with oats to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Sea Bird, Carroll, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Henrico, Whipple, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Empire, Osborn, Norfolk 3 ds., with flour to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Ringgold, De Groot, Norfolk 2 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. George Edward, Baker, Newcastle, Del., 2 ds., with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Susan Bray, Nailor, Newcastle, Del., 2 ds., with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Lipple, Milford, Del., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. F. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. J. Rayner, Rayner, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ellicott, Disoway, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Seaman, Lank, Delaware, grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Bay State, Pendleton, Rockland, lime.

Schr. New-Haven, Griffin, New-Haven for Norfolk.

Schr. T. Dickenson, Platt, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Anderson, Soper, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Arcola, Shanet, North River, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

Steamer Petrel, Arye, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day N. to N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana and New Orleans; ships Georges, Slater, Sydney, N. S. W.; Switzerland, Dearborn, Liverpool; Golden Eagle, Harding, San Francisco; S. Blanchard, Lawrence, New-Orleans; barks Reindeer, Townsend, Sydney, N. S. W.; Whistling Wind, Havline, Cadiz; Anna, Wheeler, Galveston; brigs Arabella, Day, Aspinwall; Henrietta, Hodsden, Bermuda; B. F. Nash, White, Nuevitas; schrs. Charlotte Minerva, (Br.,) Mosely, Nassau, N. P.; L. S. Hills, Conary, Demarara, and others.

Memoranda.

The ship Allied Powers, (Br.,) previously reported lost on the Island of Pico, was built at Sunderland, Eng., in 1855, rated A 1, was 468 tons, and valued at about $25,000.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA, AT HALIFAX.]

Liverpool, Jan. 14—Arrived, Baltic, Zerega, New-York; 13th, Old England, Delano, New Orleans; Dictator, Shaw, do.; W. M. Stetson, Shaw, do.; 14th, Rome, Lincoln, and John Patten, Patten, Savannah; Traveller, from Mobile.

Queenstown, Jan. 12.—Arrived, America, from New-York for Liverpool, leaky and foremast sprung.

Deal, Jan. 13.—Arrived, Amazon, Hovey, New-York; Kingston, Cuttinck, Shields for New-York.

Havre, Jan. 11.—Arrived, Globe, Baker, New-Orleans; Gilchrist, from New-York.

Penang, Nov. 28—Arrived, Ceylon, Bassett, Boston; Borneo, Edwards, do.

Singapore, Dec. 4—Arrived, Derby, Hutchinson, Boston.

Batavia, Nov. 23—Arrived, Norman, from Boston.

Bombay, Nov. 6—Arrived, Eureka, Lane, New-York.

Hong Kong, Nov. 26—Arrived, Indiaman, Smith, San Francisco; 16th, Mercedes, from San Francisco; 22d, St. Jean, from San Francisco for Calcutta.

Sangor, Nov. 28—Sailed, Ganges, Evans, Boston; 8th, India, Merrill, Boston; 23d, Josiah Bradlee, Harding, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 15, lat. 51 15, lon. 13 29, R. M. steamship Persia, from New-York for Liverpool.

Jan. 19, lat. 34 08, lon. 70 10, brig Greyhound, (of Portland,) for Matanzas, 6 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Havre, Jan. 12, ships Havre, (of New-York,) Askins, for New-York, Jan. 18; Caroline Tucker, (of New-York,) Congden, for do., 12th; Charles C. Fowler, (of New-York,) Staples, for do., 12th; Mercury, (of New-York,) French, for do., 26th; Nathaniel Thompson, (of Kennebunk,) Shannon, for New-Orleans, 12th; John H. Jarvis, (of Boston,) Collins, for do., 16th; Milwaukie, (of New-Orleans,) Davis, for do., 16th; Mary McNear, (of Boston,) McNear, destination unknown; B. S. Metcalf, (of Damariscotta,) Stetson, do.; Herbert, (of Boston,) Freeman, do.; White Falcon, (of Pittston,) Stimson, do.; Adelaide Bell, (of Portsmouth,) Robinson, do.; Northampton, (of Bath,) Cotter, do.; Baden, (of New-Orleans,) Stillphen, do.; Johannisberg, (of New-Orleans,) Ulrich, from New-Orleans, 9th; Shawmut, (of Boston,) Higgins, do., 11th; Globe, (of New-Orleans,) Baker, do., 9th; A. Gillchrist, (of Thomaston,) Hewes, do., 11th; Wm. Sturgis, (of Boston,) Cook, do., 11th.

At Curacoa, Jan. 5, bark Eagle, Baker, for New-York, to sail 15th.